The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1871 NUMBER 121.

WASHINGTON.

[illegible] of Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

Apportionment Bill Considered in the House.

Catacazy Correspondence Sent to the Senate.

[illegible] of the ex-Minister's Overbearing Officiousness.

[illegible] for the Passage of a General Amnesty Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SECRETARY FISH.

[illegible] Dec. 6.—A paper requesting Secretary Fish to reconsider his determination to resign was drawn up to-day by [illegible] and circulated for signatures [illegible] the Republicans signed it. A number of Senators feel [illegible] Fish will agree to remain. [illegible] movement in the Senate is the [illegible] to Edwards Pierrepont.

AKERMAN.

[illegible] concerning Akerman is about [illegible] and several in the Cabinet [illegible] he would resign, but of [illegible] little present probability, [illegible] plain hints.

CATACAZY CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible] to-night in administration [illegible] the blunder of Cameron concerning [illegible] correspondence. It was intended by the Senate, to hold it solely [illegible] but Cameron allowed it to [illegible] for printing, and before he had [illegible] situation it was out in the hands of correspondents [illegible] who were each busy [illegible] their tastes, and had obtained [illegible] the matter, and several [illegible] letters, when Cameron [illegible] a high state of demoralization [illegible] upon the papers in hot haste [illegible] to the executive session. Be[illegible] recovered to prevent the [illegible] obtained, the substance of the [illegible] telegraphed in all directions. [illegible] Catacazy correspondence several [illegible] attempts to use the press to [illegible] between the United States and [illegible] instance of this is as follows: [illegible] the final conclusion of the [illegible] Washington a long letter ap[illegible] newspaper purporting to [illegible] instructions to Catacazy con[illegible] question, and a reported al[illegible] the United States, and the [illegible] letter was to place obstacles [illegible] the Alabama claims. The [illegible] appeared in print Catacazy [illegible] Department, called Mr. Fish's [illegible] and disavowed all responsibility [illegible] subsequently ascertained [illegible] published to a correspondent of [illegible] Catacazy himself; that, after the [illegible] written, the manuscript was at Cata[illegible] submitted to him for revision.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

[illegible] of Illinois, to-day introduced a [illegible] that, whenever the Secretary of [illegible] be satisfied by evidence sub[illegible] him, any United States bonds or [illegible] evidence of government in[illegible] have been destroyed in the Chicago [illegible] be lawful for the Secretary to issue [illegible] bonds or securities, taking a [illegible] the person to whom the issue is made [illegible] amount of bonds replaced to guard [illegible] fraud or mistake.

UTAH APPOINTMENT.

[illegible] to-day of W. B. Irving as Reg[illegible] Land Office in Utah is regarded by [illegible] delegation here as indicating that [illegible] intends to modify its policy [illegible] Maxwell, the former incum[illegible] a contestant for Hooper's [illegible] active in his persecution of [illegible] was chiefly instrumental in [illegible] against the leaders.

SETTLERS ON THE OSAGE LANDS.

[illegible] the War Department warned [illegible] Osage lands, Kansas, to remove [illegible] having been paid to this, orders [illegible] military to remove them by [illegible] Pomeroy and the Kansas delega[illegible] the order revoked, but as [illegible] no encouragement. There are [illegible] hundred families settled on these [illegible]

THE MORMON QUESTION.

[illegible] exciting the present session. [illegible] revived his old bill to punish [illegible] enabling acts, providing for the [illegible] Utah as a State into the Union, have [illegible] will be introduced in both [illegible] recess. They will provide that [illegible] admission of Utah, marriages [illegible] according to the laws of the [illegible] that the marriage relations, [illegible] that Territory, shall not be [illegible]

[illegible] BILL.

[illegible] Committee met this [illegible] a resolution offered by Mr. [illegible] providing for the removal of all dis[illegible] Fourteenth Amendment, and [illegible] of the power of the President [illegible] of *habeas corpus*, and to hold [illegible] responsible civilly and criminally [illegible] each other.

[illegible] to-day called up his old bill [illegible] disabilities, which he advocated [illegible] persistency and so lit[illegible] session. The bill in question [illegible] Mr. Hale, of Maine, last spring, provided for the removal of all [illegible] by the Fifteenth Amendment, [illegible] amended by Judge Poland, [illegible] its operations members of [illegible] of the army and navy above [illegible] who withdrew to aid the re[illegible] of State conventions which [illegible] of secession. In this state [illegible] to the Senate and was [illegible] last session by the South Caro[illegible] consideration was affected to[illegible] Senate rules, which prohibits [illegible] taken up within six days after [illegible] of the session. Mr. Robert[illegible] that he would again call up the [illegible] It will not pass in its present [illegible] amendments have been prepared to [illegible] Mr. Poland's amendments, and to [illegible] originally introduced by Mr. [illegible] of the President's sug[illegible] was no advantage or propriety [illegible] from office merely because be[illegible] had character and standing [illegible] prominence. Many adminis[illegible] who have heretofore opposed [illegible] support it.

CHICAGO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

[illegible] Farwell was before the Public [illegible] Committee to-day and made an earnest [illegible] action on his bill to restore [illegible] buildings in Chicago. The com[illegible] do all in their power to hasten [illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

[illegible] Dec. 6.—The following nomina[illegible] were sent to the Senate to-[illegible]

[illegible]—Frederick Drew, for the [illegible] George A. Eeles, for [illegible] Warner, Mobile; Chester A. [illegible]—Henry K. Smith, Omaha. [illegible]—Joseph Coly, for [illegible] for New Mexico; C. [illegible] of Ohio. [illegible]—A. King, Ne[illegible] District, Michigan; [illegible] Minnesota. [illegible] L. Favors, De[illegible] Thomas W. Bennett, of Indiana, [illegible] of Idaho; Earle Giddings, of Michi[illegible] Governor of New Mexico; Frederick Watts, [illegible] Commissioner of Agriculture. [illegible] New York, Envoy [illegible] and Minister Plenipotentiary to [illegible] G. W. Griffin, of Kentucky, [illegible] Weston Flint, of Missouri, [illegible] J. W. Lucas, of Illinois, at [illegible] F. Forsyth, Jefferson, Wis.; [illegible] Carlinville, Ills.; J. C. Van Tyne, [illegible] Felt, Elko, Ne[illegible] Beatrice, Neb.; [illegible] Bozeman, Montana; [illegible] Mich.; J. W. Patter[illegible] R. Johnson, Leaven[illegible] Iowa Falls, Ia.; C. H. [illegible] E. A. McCormick, Charl[illegible] Kokomo, Ind.; D. W. Ma[illegible] C. Vandewater, Paus, [illegible] Champaign, Ill.; [illegible] Simons, Jack[illegible] E. Smith, Sterling, Ill.; [illegible] Des Moines, Iowa; C. Taylor, [illegible]

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

[illegible] executive session confirmed the [illegible] Milton B. Reynolds as Receiver of [illegible] at Humboldt, Kansas.

[illegible] OF CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS.

[illegible] of Chicago National Banks by the [illegible] leaving them with capital unim[illegible] surplus of [illegible] still available.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

RECUSANT WITNESSES.

[illegible] that two witnesses who refused to [illegible] at Columbia, S. C., to appear [illegible] Ku-Klux Investigating Committee, be arrested, and that another, who refused to testify, also be arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, were laid over.

CATACAZY CORRESPONDENCE.

After an ineffectual effort to take up the General Amnesty bill, a message from the President, transmitting the correspondence concerning the Russian Minister, Catacazy, was laid before the Senate, when it went into executive session.

FRANCHISE BILL.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill to amend the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, amending the 19th section of said act so as to prohibit the employment of not only direct force, menace, and bribery to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage, but also to use any writing, device, token, word, or gesture with intent to intimidate voters or counselling and indirectly procuring the use of any such means or intimidations.

Mr. ANTHONY also introduced a bill to prevent and punish bribery and corrupt practices in Presidential electors and those for members of Congress, being the same bill introduced by him in the last Congress.

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CANAL SCHEME.

A resolution was adopted that the Railway Committee inquire into the expediency of connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River by ship canal.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution calling on the President for instructions to naval commanders in Cuban waters for the protection of American life and property, and the maintenance of the dignity of our flag; for information concerning the recent executions in Havana; in relation to the failure of Spain to carry out her promises of reform in the West Indies, and all were adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution of inquiry as to the means of preserving the archives in the State Department from fire was adopted.

A resolution was adopted calling for a copy of the proceedings of the Military Commission in the case of General Buell.

Mr. BUTLER objected to the introduction of the resolution calling on the President for information of the invasion of North Carolina by troops.

NEW BILLS.

Several bills were introduced and referred—one for the construction of life stations at Cape Cod.

SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

In the House Messrs. Kelley, Harper, Conger, Lynch, Perry, Willard, Wood, Marshall, and Holman were announced as a select committee on Reorganization of the Civil Service.

POSTAL BILL.

The bill consolidating the Postal laws is under consideration. The morning hour expired before the reading of the bill was concluded, and it went over until to-morrow.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Buffinton in the chair, on the apportionment bill reported at the last session. The bill provides that after the 3d of March, 1873, the House of Representatives shall consist of 281 members to be apportioned as follows: Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 3; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; New York, 32; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 9; North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 6; Louisiana, 5; Ohio, 19; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 9; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 19; Missouri, 12; Arkansas, 4; Michigan, 9; Florida, 1; Texas, 6; Iowa, 9; Wisconsin, 8; California, 4; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 3; West Virginia, 3; Nevada and Nebraska, 1. The second and third sections of the bill, providing for additional members in the Forty-second Congress, were, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, struck out.

After considerable discussion, and offering various amendments, the committee, rose without having made any disposition of the bill, and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—President Grant's message is favorably received. The papers generally express satisfaction with the spirit in which he deals with the relations between the two nations, and the opinion is almost unanimous that the condition of the country was never more flatteringly exhibited.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 6.—The steamship Minnesota has arrived.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Prince of Wales is out of danger. His fever is declining.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—In the recent suit in London, of the United States against the Blakely Arms Company, a decree has been rendered, ordering all the proceeds of the sale of war material belonging to the rebel States to be paid to the American Consul, for the United States Government.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The *Times*, in its article on the President's message, congratulates the American Government on the dexterity of its diplomatic representatives in Europe during the Franco-German war, in preserving the impartial attitude, without losing the opportunities of displaying practical sympathy for both sides. It regrets the threatened abolition of the income tax without the adoption of a substitute. Finance, taxation, and free trade, the *Times* thinks, will constitute the questions on which the great parties of the Union will next divide. It predicts that the economic problems in the United States will eventually be solved in accordance with the views of the agricultural producers of the Mississippi Valley.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.—The Solicitor of Kelly, who was acquitted of the murder of High Constable Talbot, but still awaits trial on a lesser charge, intends to commence criminal proceedings against six London journals for the publication of libellous articles against his client.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6.—The composition of the new Ministry has not yet been definitely settled.

M. Picard had an audience with the King to-day, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Belgium.

Austria.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—The Servian Ministry has resigned. The regency, which has charge of the government during the minority of the reigning Prince, is seeking to form a new Cabinet, but has as yet made no announcements.

Count Andrassy has received the congratulations of the Russian Government on his elevation to the Premiership of the Austrian Empire, coupled with an expression of confidence in wisdom, and the justice of the policy which will be pursued under his administration of foreign relations of the empire.

West Indies.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 1.—The United States war steamer Nantasket has arrived here from Porto Rico, and Captain Carpenter had a conference with the Captain of a Spanish man-of-war, who disclaimed any intention of molesting the steamer Florida, except to prevent her from approaching the coasts of Porto Rico or Cuba.

JACMEL, Nov. 22.—The crew of the Hornet threaten to blow her up rather than surrender to the Spanish authorities. The Haytiens sympathize with the crew.

KINGSTON, Ja., Dec. 6.—Cundurango has been successfully raised on this island from seed.

The lost Porto Rico and Jamaica cable has been recovered. Despatches cannot be sent until the arrival of the cable steamer International from London.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A special despatch from Matamoras, Mexico, December 5, says that the rebel General Erevlloh has taken Saltillo, with heavy losses on both sides. The government troops still hold possession of the French fort on the outskirts. The rebels control the position from two points. Its surrender is hourly expected.

Quiroga, the rebel commander, is organizing at Monterey for further operations.

Carlina, the government commander of Rivas, still waits the result at Trevino; and Quiroga, the government commander at Matamoras, conceals all news. This is considered unfavorable to the government. Telegraphic and mail communication with the interior is entirely suspended.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A motion in the Canadian Parliament, yesterday, providing that $5,000 be appropriated to aid Canadians returned from the United States was discussed and withdrawn.

—Hon. J. M. Smith, Speaker of the Georgia House, was nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention at Atlanta yesterday.

—The Coroner's Jury in the case of Daniel Bolyard, who was shot near Monroeville, Ind., on Tuesday, found that Daniel Bolyard came to his death, December 5, from an accidental gunshot caused by Wesley Brickley, the gun being discharged in an accidental manner. Deceased was about 55 years of age, and leaves a family. It seems that Brickley was intoxicated when the shooting occurred, and in attempting to cap his gun it was discharged. The ball entered the head, and passed out of the back of the neck.

—A St. Catharines (Ont.) despatch of the 6th says: "The weather is cold with high wind. Propellers are trying to get through the canal, but their success is very doubtful."

—The passengers who left Omaha for the West, on Friday morning, December 1, were at Laramie Station yesterday. It is not known how soon the road will be cleared. The weather has moderated. A great number of cases are reported west of Omaha of persons frozen to death.

—The suit of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, to compel the Board of Supervisors of Adams County to pay $18,000 in bonds subscribed to that road, was yesterday decided in favor of the defendants, Judge Sibley holding that the company had not complied with the conditions upon which the bonds were issued. The case goes to the Supreme Court.

Marine Items.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.—The Detroit marine reporter, Captain Hall, reports the number of deaths of seamen during the present year at 272. Of these, 22 died from natural causes, 214 were drowned, 3 were murdered, 5 committed suicide, and 26 were accidentally killed.

Anxiety is felt regarding the bark Sunnyside, due from Chicago. Terrible snow storms on Lake Huron render navigation extremely perilous. A powerful tug has gone in search of the vessel.

A large propeller, supposed to be the Wade, was seen off Au Sable, Lake Huron, this morning. A large number of steamers and sail craft have gone into winter quarters at Port Huron, their voyages coming to an abrupt termination on account of ice. Several vessels are frozen in on the St. Clair Flats, and will probably have to winter there.

—Married ladies are interested in a recent decision rendered by a court in New York, which is, that a married woman in that State cannot involve her husband in liabilities for contracts undertaken by herself.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Commendable Progress Made at Springfield Yesterday.

The Mayor's Bill Considered in the House and Recommitted.

Cook County Apportionment---A New Deal.

Messages of the Governors of Virginia and Kentucky.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 6.—The attempt this morning to pass the bill extending powers of Mayors of cities of the first-class was unsuccessful, but it was not unwise. Had the bill been defeated, nothing would have been lost, since the Senate bill on the same subject is also on its third reading and can be passed there at any time. For several days members have suggested that it was inadvisable to proceed with this necessary measure, since the Governor would veto it, and have used this as a reason to cover their own indifference; but it is not the habit of the Governor to veto bills in advance though he may suggest modifications which will make them conform more closely to constitutional requirements. In this case certain suggestions were made, some of which now appear to be unimportant, but there was at no time a promise that the bill would be vetoed, and since the same bill was in both houses His Excellency could reasonably see no objection to pushing it forward in whatever form it might be. It was taken up with but little opposition, and it was not injured by Mr. Merritt's remarks, and it would have been better had Mr. King made no reply and let that be made by Mr. Springer, if by any one; for active opposition is limited to two or three people. But King's remarks started others, and Cook County, which had not expected the bill was coming up, became animated. Mr. Campbell expressed his doubts as to the effects of the bill on the West Side Park Commissioners, and Burley was also concerned as to the language of the bill, which had been before the House and members from Cook County for nearly three weeks. The moment that outsiders saw that Cook County had not agreed, and that on this, as on many other questions, it failed to be a unit, they became indifferent and did not care where the bill went. While there is no doubt as to the desire of Cook County members to get this needed legislation, it is unfortunate that the apparent indifference of some, apparent fears of others, and unwise remarks of many should so obstruct the bill. For a member from Chicago to leave the House when it seems likely that a vote is to be taken in a moment, is great negligence, and implies something that in reality he opposes the measure. For a member from Chicago to tell other members that he has great confidence in the present Mayor, but is not certain as to the wisdom of granting those powers to succeeding Mayors, is to do the bill more injury than his open opposition would occasion. These powers are wanted for all time, and it is wrong to give members the impression that they are needed but for a moment. It is hard to say when this bill will come up again, for apportionment and revenue may crowd it out of sight, but one thing is certain, nearly the whole House is desirous of giving Chicago the legislation it needed. Democrats and Republicans, northern and southern members united on that point, and the representatives from Jefferson will go as far as the one from Jo Daviess; but if members from Cook County get into a wrangle on this subject the House will very naturally get disgusted, and come to the conclusion that the people of Cook County no more know what they want than their Representatives do. Again, to defeat any one bill on this subject is to pretty inevitably defeat all the others. It will intensify discord and further disgust the House.

COOK COUNTY APPORTIONMENT.

Dissatisfaction with the apportionment of Cook County has been steadily growing, especially among the West Side members, the majority of whom are opposed to it, since they believe that nearly the entire West Side is handed over to the Democracy or to some other section, and whether the feeling is right or wrong they are greatly influenced thereby. The North Side members are not so personally concerned, and have not as yet taken any part in the matter. When the bill comes up to-morrow an effort will be made to have the consideration of the Cook County Districts postponed till the rest of the bill is gone through with. At present the apportionment in the bill seems rather most likely to succeed. Cook County members cannot all agree on any plan, and the House will have to settle the matter.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

That part of Mayor Medill's message relative to special assessments was read here with great interest by city and country members. Those who object to the principle of assessing benefits seem to have gained in spirit and numbers since the special session, and are confident that they have a majority in the House. This is doubtful, but they have certainly gained.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The House Committee on Fees and Salaries to-day reported back Mr. Sprague's bill giving — cents per hundred words for re-recording deeds, &c., in Cook County. But Mr. Woodard's bill, which allows five cents for recording or re-recording will have the preference.

BILLS REPORTED BACK.

This morning the Senate Committee reported back a great number of bills, most of which were laid on the table. They have cleared their files and got rid of many bills which were simply introduced by members to please constituents, or which those who offered them have since abandoned.

OBJECTION TO THE MAYOR'S BILL.

There are suggestions of the advisability of putting an amendment to the bill increasing the powers of a Mayor, which shall allow him to remove only with consent of the Council—be to suspend an officer and report to the Council, which shall act at the first regular meeting. Mr. Campbell believes the bill, as it stands, gives the Mayor power to remove West Side Park Commissioners, and makes the entire city liable for the park debt, and a lawyer of some note, who, however, believes the bill unconstitutional, and is opposed to it, agrees with him as to the first point, that these Commissioners never have been city officers. They are officers of West Chicago, and the debt is a lien only on the property in West Chicago. They are organized under the act, one section of which amends the charter of Chicago, but the rest of which has nothing to do with the city charter, and simply creates an independent municipality.

THE APPORTIONMENT QUESTION.

At a meeting of the Cook County delegation, held this evening, a lively discussion took place on the apportionment of the county. The plan adopted some time ago was thrown overboard, and the following substituted by a vote of 10 to 5, four or five present not voting: First District—First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards. Second District—Fifth and Sixth Wards, and the towns of Bremen, Lake, Bloom, Calumet, Rich, Orland, Hyde Park, Worth, Thornton. Third District—the towns of Palos, Lemont, Lyons, Cicero, Proviso, Leyden, Jefferson, Lake View, Evanston, Niles, Maine, Elk Grove, Schamberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, New Trier, and the Seventh Ward. Fourth District, Eighth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards. Fifth District, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards. Sixth District, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards. Seventh District, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by the opponents of the plan adopted by the majority to-night, and as there is no likelihood of the delegation agreeing to support any plan, the differences will probably have to be settled by the House.

LEGISLATIVE.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 6.

SENATE.

OPENING PRAYER.

The Senate was called to order.

Prayer by Rev. Robert Collyer.

COMMUNICATION.

A message from the Governor transmitting a copy of the correspondence with the Treasury Department, asking the Legislature to pass an act enabling the government to acquire land by condemnation for the Custom House in Chicago, was referred to the Federal Relations Committee.

ABSENTEES.

The absentees were: Early, Epler, Laning, and McNulta.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. KERR, rising to a question of privilege, complained of being reported as absent when he had leave. He discovered that the journal reported him absent with leave, and that the reporters were to blame in the matter,—forgetting that the reporters have no access to the journal, and report absentees as developed by a failure to answer at roll-call.

Mr. ALEXANDER replied that he did not see how a Senator could be reported as present when absent, leave or no leave.

PETITION.

Mr. EDSALL presented a petition from the citizens and Common Council of Amboy, protesting against the act proposing to repeal the Amboy Court of Common Pleas.

FEES OF CIRCUIT CLERKS.

Mr. BANGS, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, reported back Senate Bill 226, reducing fees of Circuit Clerks who are *ex-officio* recorders of deeds (Woodard's bill), recommending its passage.

Considerable discussion ensued upon the motion of Mr. Edsall to lay the bill on the table and print, which was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Woodard and Carter, who explained the reasons why the bill should not be delayed one hour beyond its regular course.

The motion being withdrawn, Judge BANGS defended the bill from various imputations, especially that of special legislation, and showing the urgent necessity of the bill becoming a law as soon as possible.

Mr. ALEXANDER renewed the motion to lay the bill on the table and print. Adopted.

COMMITTEE EXPENSES.

Mr. TINCHER from the Committee on Expenses reported back a bill for certain expenses with amendments. The two amendments were striking out amounts incurred by Mr. Galloway of the House, renting a committee room and employing janitor, on his own motion, and against the wishes of the House Committee on Contingent Expenses. Report concurred in.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back a bill fixing the times and places of holding the Supreme Court, as passed by the House with amendments last winter, without recommendation.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved to lay the bill on the table until July 4, 1872. Carried—ayes, 26; nays, 16.

OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. WOODARD, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported a bill providing for the ceding of land to the General Government for light-house purposes; also a bill giving consent to the purchase of land by the General Government for public purposes.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back a bill relating to compensation of executors of estates; also a bill regulating the height of dams; also a bill authorizing cities and towns to dispose of lands donated by the General Government. All three laid on the table.

Also by the same, from the same, a resolution relating to the State Recorder's office at the Capital; a resolution relating to duties of County Treasurers, regarding unpaid taxes, from the consideration of which the committee was discharged; also a bill detaching Mercer County from the Tenth and attaching it to the Sixth Judicial Circuit, recommending its passage.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back nearly a bushel of petitions, from the consideration of which the committee was discharged; also, a bill relating to the transcribing of certain records in Bond County, recommending its passage; also, a bill relating to the appointment of Masters in Chancery and Commissioners; also, a bill to enforce Section 3, Article 8, of the Constitution; also, a bill relating to jurors; also, Senate bill 161, relating to Justices of the Peace and Constables, all of which were laid on the table.

Mr. EDDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relating to depositions; also the bill relating to officers *de facto*; also a bill relating to wills; also, a bill relating to trusts; also, one relating to conveyances; also, one relating to holding terms of the Supreme Court at the State Capital, and not elsewhere; also, one relating to the appointment of Masters in Chancery; also, a bill authorizing joint stock companies to sue and be sued; also, one to enter judgments in vacation; also, one extending powers of Judges during vacation; also, bill to amend the act appointing official reporters in the Ninth Judicial Circuit; also, to regulate the publication of reports of the Supreme Court; also, one to restrict the jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas of Aurora and Elgin. All of which were laid on the table.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the same committee, reported back the bill amending the act incorporating St. Mary's Hospital at Quincy; also to amend the Criminal Code; also a bill relating to recognizances; also one relating to jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, etc., in cases of assault and battery; also one to legalize acts of Justices of the peace, under the supposed passage of the act increasing jurisdiction; also a bill for the appointment of short hand reporters in courts of record; also a bill relating to the increase of jurisdiction of Courts of Common Pleas of Aurora and Elgin, and to change the names of said courts; also one to purchase copies of the constitution; also a bill to change the names of the Recorder's Court, of Peru, and to define its jurisdiction; all of which were laid on the table.

Mr. VANDORSTON, from the same committee, reported back the bill to provide for the pay of revisers of the Statutes; also relating to dentists; also relating to insolvency of insurance companies; also to amend the act incorporating the Canton Cemetery Company; also a bill relating to counties paying costs of suits in cases of change of venue; also, relating to forcible entry and detainer; all of which were laid on the table.

Mr. EDSALL, from the same committee, reported back bills to provide for suitable rooms for the Supreme Court, Central Grand Division, recommending its passage.

Mr. BISHOP, from the same committee, reported back the bill providing for a term of the Supreme Court at Springfield, and creating one judicial department for the State, recommending its passage.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, pending which the Senate adjourned to 3 p. m.

After debate upon the postponement of the Supreme Court bill, the Senate refused to postpone—ayes 17; noes, 26.

Mr. WOODARD, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported back the bill relating to a bridge at Cape Girardeau, with amendments. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Senate bill 54, relating to injuries to the person, with amendments. The gist of the amendments were to exempt persons from the operation of the bill, discriminating against corporations. The debate was lengthy and animated, being participated in by Senators JEWETT, DORE, UNDERWOOD, EDSALL, VORIS, MARSH, BANGS, BOYD, FULLER, RICHARDSON and EDDY, and JEWETT, a second time. Pending debate, adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. PRITCHARD presented a remonstrance from the Board of Supervisors of DeKalb County, requesting him to vote against the Apportionment bill, and to have Boone, DeKalb, and Kendall put in one district. It was referred to the Committee on Apportionment.

Mr. PRITCHARD said his people were also ready to go with Ogle or Lee.

PENITENTIARY CLAIMS.

The bill to pay creditors of the Penitentiary was read a second and third time, and sent to the Penitentiary Committee.

MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

Mr. MORRISON, of Cook, moved to have the bill to increase the powers of Mayor of Chicago put on its passage.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read a third time.

Mr. MERRITT opposed the bill, since it gave so much power to the Mayor. All people respected the present incumbent, but there was no assurance that he would remain in power. The people of Chicago had not been consulted as to whether they wanted the change in the charter. This bill was delegating an unlimited power. Had the Cook County representatives been elected on that issue, he would have supported their bill, but as it was he could not.

Mr. KING, of Cook, replied showing the evils of the present system. A policeman even could not be finally dismissed except by action of the court. It was the almost unanimous opinion of the people of Chicago that the bill shall pass. The bill gave the Mayor much power, but it was felt necessary that he should have it. They needed a responsible head somewhere. The people had turned out all they could get at, and now they wanted to get at the remainder. All the papers and all good people wanted the passage of the bill.

Mr. SPRINGER supported the bill and its principle, which was the one exercised by General Jackson when he turned on incompetent office-holders.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he intended to have made an amendment. He thought it defective in one particular. The West Side Park Commissioners would be under the control of the Mayor if the bill passed as it was.

Mr. MORRISON wanted to know what harm it was.

Mr. CAMPBELL said if the city took charge of the West Side Park the city would have to assume the entire indebtedness of the park, taking it off of West Chicago.

Mr. KING wanted to know if park officers were city officers.

Mr. CAMPBELL said not, but thought the bill would cover them, the West Side Park bill being an amendment to the city charter. The North and South Side Parks would not be touched. To pass the bill was to put the West Park indebtedness on all Chicago.

Mr. BURLEY did not think the first section was drawn exactly as it should have been to accomplish the desired object. It did not give the power desired for the removal of policemen. That there must be accountability to some one was manifest. He commended the section allowing the Mayor to veto a part of an appropriation bill. He moved to recommit it to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SULLIVAN supported the bill, and explained its provisions. The people of Chicago wanted this power given to the present and future Mayors. To recommit the bill was to delay it.

Mr. CUMMINGS hoped it would be recommitted since it could not pass.

The motion to recommit was carried.

SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.

The bill appropriating $75,000 to complete the north wing of the Southern Insane Asylum was read the first time.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House took up the special order, which was the Apportionment bill.

Mr. CUMMINGS submitted a report from the minority of the committee. He wanted it printed, and considered with the other. He moved to postpone the subject till 2 to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS.

Mr. KING reported back, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries the bill to repeal the act for official reporters in Cook County, with a substitute, which repeals the original act and an amendment thereto. The substitute was adopted, and ordered to a second reading.

RECORDING FEES.

The same committee reported back the bill to fix fees for re-recording deeds in Cook County, with a recommendation that it pass. The bill fixes the rate at six cents.

The bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

PARENT AND CHILD.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the Senate bill relating to parent and child, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The enacting clause was stricken out.

PETIT JURORS.

The same committee also reported unfavorably on the bill relative to swearing petit jurors.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

Mr. PRICE introduced a bill declaring the corporations that may exercise the right of eminent domain and the purposes for which it may be exercised. The right is given to cities, railroads, cemetery associations, mining companies, and Levee Commissioners.

It was made a special order to-morrow, with the other bills on that subject.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported back the bill to provide for the erection of and maintenance of bridges by two or more towns, with sundry amendments, which were concurred in.

POLL TAX.

The bill in relation to a poll tax was, on recommendation of the same committee, laid on the table.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill to appropriate money to pay for repairing fences around the Governor's mansion was reported back, and a motion to strike out the enacting clause agreed to.

LICENSES.

Mr. GILLHAM introduced a bill to amend the law in relation to licenses, which was sent to the special Committee on Temperance.

RIGHTS OF CATTLE DRIVERS.

Mr. BRISCOE offered a bill making it unlawful for people going on horseback, and meeting a drove of stock, to go through faster than a trot, or to cross the bridge before the drove had crossed it. It was sent to the Committee on Agriculture.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Several House bills were read the second time.

INSURANCE BILL.

House bills on third reading were taken up.

Mr. VOCKE's Life Insurance bill came up and was read the third time.

Mr. FREW moved to recommit to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. VOCKE opposed the motion.

Mr. EGAN stated that the General Insurance bill of the committee contained all that was valuable in Mr. Vocke's bill.

Mr. VOCKE compared the non-forfeiture clause in the two bills, and explained and defended his measure.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—yeas, 7; nays, 89.

A motion to recommit was lost.

The bill was not passed—yeas, 64; nays, 33.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COOK COUNTY BILLS.

The special order, which was Phelps' bill, granting power to the General Government to obtain land, was taken up, and sundry amendments adopted, making the bill apply to light-houses and arsenals, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. HUMPHREY moved that the bill for the reassessment of property in Cook County be taken out of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HAINES opposed, doubting the legality of the reassessment, and wanting it sent to the Judiciary Committee. If there was a failure one year to collect money they could collect it the next. They could restore the assessment, but not make a new one.

Mr. HUMPHREY said the bill was to restore the assessment, the rolls having been destroyed.

Mr. MERRITT opposed the motion, and did not quite like the bill. Property had been destroyed in Chicago, but the tax for 1871 was due on it nevertheless, and a reassessment of the property as it was December 1, would not be just.

The motion was lost.

INSURANCE BILL.

The bill requiring foreign life insurance companies to make the same statements as those required of home companies, and thereby making them liable to taxation, was made a third time, and passed—yeas, 118; nays, 0.

THE REVENUE BILL

came up as the special order. Mr. Short being absent, a motion was made to postpone, and carried—yeas, 61; nays, 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill to amend the revised statutes in relation to paupers, whereby all railroads, steamboats and mining companies are required to bury all whom they may kill, was passed—yeas, 110; nays 1.

The bill in regard to garnishment passed—yeas, 19; nays, 6.

The bill to prohibit the sale of corks and bottles used by manufacturers of mineral water was passed—yeas, 96; nays, 33.

The bill in relation to rights of women, allowing them to follow any trade or profession, was read a third time and passed—yeas, 90, nays, 36.

Mr. LEE gave notice of a motion to reconsider, since members had gone around urging members to vote for the bill.

The bill to allow towns to change their names was read a third time.

Mr. HAYNES opposed the bill, as not reaching the end aimed at, and as having been tried before.

Mr. WAITE defended the bill with great earnestness.

The bill was sent to the Committee on Township Organization.

The bill to provide for referees in civil causes was passed—yeas, 105; nays, 22.

Adjourned.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—The Legislature organized to-day. Governor Walker's message speaks of universal suffrage and equal rights before the laws as having proved conducive to good, and to the stable rebuilding of the government. Under it Virginia has enjoyed a degree of peace, good order, and obedience to law excelled by none of sister States. He favors immigration; recommends an equalization of taxation; eulogizes the school system which is successful beyond the expectations of its warmest friends, and approves the system for funding the debt adopted by the last Legislature.

He recommends an amendment to the constitution for holding all State elections on the same day every two years, and on a different day from Federal elections. This change is regarded as necessary in consequence of the passage of an act by Congress which under the guise of regulating the election of Congressmen seeks to control the affairs of the State.

The Governor recapitulates the arbitrary acts of Congress and the President, and denounces their encroachments on the rights of people and States, particularly South Carolina. He says: "We have passed a terrible ordeal of attempted secession, but the recoil has carried to the other extreme, and the dangers which menaced the nation in 1861 are finding a parallel in 1871. Let the people demand that the inviolability of *habeas corpus* the subordination of military to civil authority; the inviolacy of the public faith, State and National; untarnished honesty in the administration of public affairs; the purification and reduction of tariffs and taxation to the lowest degree consistent with the maintenance of the public credit; free education for all; a fostering care, encouragement, and elevation of labor, and a universal and impartial suffrage. Not until the people rise in their majesty and reassert their liberties now trampled on; not until kindness has superseded hate; not until patriotism has superseded partizan selfishness may we look for the inauguration of an era of good feeling."

The Governor concludes with the hope that all good men throughout the land, regardless of past associations, will unite in an honest and earnest effort to redeem the nation.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 6.—The Governor in his message to the Legislature is very severe on lawlessness. He says the mob is no remedy for anything. If the mob inflict death on any one, all who countenance the act are guilty of murder. He recommends additional legislation to more certainly reach the unlawful organizations and evil-disposed persons, imposing more stringent and severe penalties on public officials for failure or neglect to enforce the criminal laws. He says "I am profoundly impressed with the urgent necessity for something being done to effectually check and break up the disorders. The unwarranted interference of the Federal authorities in local affairs has provoked and aggravated much of the lawlessness existing among us."

He recommends the passing of acts admitting negroes as witnesses in courts on the same footing as other citizens; also an act admitting as parties to action all interested in the issue as competent witnesses. He recommends that the revenue collected from colored people, after paying the expenses of collection, be set apart exclusively for the education of the colored children.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The Buffalo Board of Trade Concludes not to Carry Out the Scheme.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—At a full meeting of the Board of Trade, held this morning, the special committee to whom had been referred the subject of the proposed Commercial Convention to be held at Detroit on the 29th inst., submitted a lengthy and interesting report, accompanied by a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The report denounces the proposed Niagara ship canal as useless and unnecessary, and if completed would not tend to lessen the cost of transportation or cheapen the price of Western products to Eastern consumers. It protests against a Congressional appropriation for the proposed subject in the present state of the national finances, and because it would add greatly to the commercial interest of a foreign nation at the expense of our own. It declares the Erie Canal to be capable of filling all present requirements of commerce, and that it is the cheapest, shortest, safest, and most direct outlet for Western commerce to the Eastern States or Europe. It recommends the improving and cheapening of transportation on the Erie Canal, so as to make it as near a free channel as superintendence and repairs admit, viewing the proposed canal scheme as antagonistic to National and State interests, and savoring strongly of foreign influence. The Board of Trade respectfully decline sending delegates to the Detroit convention.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The low pressure in Upper Michigan will probably extend rapidly to Lake Ontario, with brisk southwest winds and stormy weather on Thursday from Pennsylvania to Maine. Falling barometer, rising temperature, and possibly rain, from Pennsylvania to North Carolina and Indiana. Increasing southwest winds in the Southern and Gulf States, with cloudy weather on Thursday, and probably rain on the gulf coast. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, and are ordered for Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

Fire-Proof Iron Columns.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In the able address, upon the Chicago fire, of Mr. P. B. Wright, the architect, published in THE TRIBUNE this morning, he remarks, with reference to iron columns, as follows:

> The effect upon iron columns was most lamentable. In the so-called fire-proof buildings, the damage was, in almost every case, caused by the giving way of the cast-iron columns, which seemed to yield very readily. The heat was so intense in many buildings as to melt off the ends of the columns, and many of the cast-iron columns were bent to a considerable angle, having been softened only, while most were broken like China pitchers. The loss of the Post Office building was due to the giving way of iron columns in the first story, upon which were heavy wrought iron girders and brick partition walls.

Mr. Mullett, the supervising architect of the United States Treasury Department, in his report, also attributes the loss of the Post Office to the giving way of the iron columns in the first story, which supported heavy brick walls above, but he adds that this would not have occurred if the columns had been fire-proof. He does not, of course, stop to explain how an iron column can be made fire-proof; and, from the remarks of Mr. Wright, above quoted, the ordinary reader would get the idea that a fire-proof iron column was an impossibility, and the suggestion of one an absurdity.

One of the building laws of the city of New York, however, requires that whenever walls are supported upon columns, such columns shall be made fire-proof, in accordance with the patent of Mr. J. B. Cornell. This provides that the column which supports the weight shall be surrounded with one enough larger in diameter to leave a space all around the inner column of say a couple of inches. This is then filled with cement. The inner column is of course made perfectly plain, while any desired ornamentation can be applied to the outer one.

In the case of a severe fire the outer column may have its beauty destroyed, but as it sustains no weight, it never fails to perform its function of maintaining the coating of cement around the inner one, thus preserving it. I am, respectfully,

ALBAN C. SEIMERS.

CHICAGO, Dec 6.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 6.—Cattle received in the past twenty-four hours, 83 head; shipped to Chicago by H. & St. Joe R. R., 34 choice natives; 51 Texans by Mo. Pac. Road. No sales.

Hogs—Received at the Stock Yards, 1,231 head; at the packing houses, 2,899 head; slaughtered, 3,153 head. Receipts for week, ending to-night, 16,509 head; slaughtered, 12,913 head. Quotations, $3.50@3.80.

NEW YORK.

The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Scheme.

An Explanatory Card from President Orton.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Gold Lower than at Any Time Since June, 1862.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The features of the markets to-day were the decline in gold, and the activity and high rates in money. Gold touched 109 3-4, the lowest point since July 5, 1862. The opening price was 109 7-8. The market was heavy throughout the day, and at the close the quotation was 109 3-4. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 5, 4, 3, and 7 per cent. The heaviness was due largely to sales of gold by parties long of stocks who borrowed the gold and sold it to realize currency as the easiest way of supplying their monetary requirements. The Gold Room presented a busy appearance. Congressional schemes of finance were generally discussed. It is said there is much feeling at present in favor of the government receiving a portion of the custom duties in legal-tender notes.

The money market was very active. Stock brokers were paying from 7 to 9 per cent, gold, and with leading government bond dealers the rate was 7 per cent currency. It is evident that in addition to the national or ordinary influences at this season of the year in favor of active money a clique of stock speculators are doing their best to make the market stringent. It is estimated that they have locked up from four to five millions, and their friends give out that they contemplate locking up that much more, their purpose being to break the stock market preparatory to buying for a grand bull campaign in the early part of the new year. Currency is still going South for cotton, and to the West and Southwest for pork.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was weak, the quotation being 109 for prime sixty days' bankers' sterling.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were lower, in sympathy with gold, but closed firm. The Assistant Treasurer offered proposals for the sale to the government of $1,000,000 of 5-20s. The entire amount offered was $813,950, and the awards were $517,450, at 109 74-100 to 109 87-100. The Treasury paid out $1,200,000 gold in redemption of 5-20 bonds. It is expected that the Secretary will, within a few d[illegible], call for the 60 per cent gold subscriptions, made by or through the National Banks to the new 5 per cent loan, intimations to this effect having been given from Washington. This is to be followed some time during the month by a call for the remaining 40 per cent. The amount of cash subscriptions in this country is estimated at about $15,000,000. The Treasury is in possession of the exact amount, but has never made it public. Central Pacific bonds closed at 103 1-2 to 103 3-8, and Unions at 91 1-4 to 91 1-2 for firsts; 79 to 79 1-8 for land grants; 81 to 81 1-4 for incomes; and 26 1-2 to 26 5-8 for stock.

THE STOCK MARKET

was generally heavy. Speculators in Western Union are disappointed that Congressmen are not looking with favor on the President's proposal for the purchase of the telegraphs by the government. The expectation was that Western Union would advance to 75 on the recommendations in the President's message and Postmaster General's report. The closing quotation to-day was 68 1-4a68 3-8.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was in light demand for the low and medium grades. Family grades were in moderate request, but firm. Good No. 2 and superfine were steady with a fair inquiry. The wheat market was unsettled and tame. Shippers held off, and prices, in the absence of much business, were nominal. The receipts, however, were limited and holders were firm. Freight room is scarce. Corn was in fair demand, chiefly for export, and was firm at the close. New was more active and in better supply.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners has reported in favor of the purchase of twelve first-class engines, on the ground that the present force is inadequate in case of a great conflagration.

REMONSTRANCE.

The Grocers' Board of Trade has agreed to take legal measures for stopping the unjust and onerous exactions imposed on commerce by the health authorities, and to memorialize Congress against the bonded warehouse system.

SENATOR MORTON VICTIMIZED.

Senator Morton's pocketbook, which was taken from him while getting on the cars at Jersey City, has been returned to the Chief of Police, minus $500.

ALEXIS.

Alexis leaves to-morrow for Boston. It appears that he sent five hundred copies of each leading New York newspaper to his father the day after the reception.

STRAGGLING RUSSIAN SAILORS.

The Russian Minister has requested the arrest of all sailors of the fleet found in the streets after 6 p. m., as deserters are becoming common.

SMUGGLING.

A passenger of the steamer Westphalia on her last trip from Europe, has been arrested for smuggling a large amount of diamonds and other jewels.

RAID ON ASSIGNATION HOUSES.

The proprietors of assignation houses in Brooklyn, are decamping, as two of their number have been sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

CARD FROM THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The following official letter explains the position of the Western Union Telegraph Company in relation to the postal telegraph scheme:

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

Hon. James B. Beck, M. C., Washington:

You are reported in the morning papers as having stated in the House yesterday that the Western Union company had opposed the assumption of the telegraph by the government before the last Congress. You understood it to have changed its position, and to be now anxious for it. Permit me to assure you that you have been misinformed. The Western Union Telegraph Company is intensely opposed to any interference of the government with their business. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held this morning, which was largely attended, and a resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the right and policy of any acquisition of their property and rights by the government. A committee, consisting of Horace F. Clark, A. B. Cornell, Edwin D. Morgan, and myself, were appointed to prepare and send to Washington a protest against the suggested action of the government, and to claim its protection against the policy of the establishment by the government of competitive enterprises.

(Signed) WILLIAM ORTON, President.

THE FISH-CATACAZY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fish and Catacazy correspondence was sent to the Senate to-day. It is quite voluminous. The letter of Mr. Fish to Minister Curtin, dated November 16 last, states that on his arrival in Washington, Catacazy gave promise of being a useful and very acceptable minister, and made an agreeable impression. Soon, however, he began to make himself very officious, interfering in questions not appropriately connected with his legation, and in those pending before Congress, importuning Senators and Representatives, and resorting to personal interviews and solicitations unusual on the part of representatives of other powers accredited to this government, distasteful to the legislators thus unceremoniously approached, and tending to embarrass the free course of legislation on subjects with respect to which his interference was obtruded. He did not hesitate to use the newspapers of the country to influence public opinion upon questions pending before the government and indulged in much license in his denunciation of measures and individuals. In his conversation he was even more severe and unrestrained, and employed abusive and vituperative language toward very many persons, including several in public positions and enjoying the respect and confidence of the community. The impropriety of a Foreign Minister thus attempting to influence and misdirect the public opinion of a country must be admitted as sufficient ground for his ceasing to be a proper agent between the government which he represents and that to which he is accredited. The correspondence contains proofs showing the truth of the statements of the Secretary and other matters of public interest.

NATIONAL TOBACCO CONVENTION.

In the National Tobacco Convention, acting President Loring Palmer, of New York, read a carefully prepared address recommending united effort to reduce the tax on home production, but recommending a continuance of the duty on imported tobacco. On a motion to adopt the recommendations contained in the address a discussion arose, the cigar manufacturing interest present opposing the continuance of the duty. Finally a motion was adopted to receive both the addresses, and to enter the proceedings on the recorded proceedings, for further use.

THE TAMMANY LEADERS.

In the Ingersoll case, the papers have been returned by the Sheriff, endorsed "Defendant not found."

Sheriff Brennan was closeted with Mayor Hall yesterday a short time. The Sheriff and Hall are in intimate relations, and the former, although he opposed Tammany, has been aiding the friends of the ring in various ways since the commencement of legal proceedings against them.

THE GREELEY MOVEMENT.

At a meeting of the regular Republican Central Committee, last evening, a resolution was adopted that no more propositions of affiliation be made to the Greeley wing of the annual convention.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

At a meeting of the depositors of the Stuyvesant Savings Bank last evening, it appeared that the bank had only $40 in cash at the time of its suspension. Its liabilities were $500,000.

The Guardian Savings Bank is compromising with its depositors for the amounts due them.

A SAD FATE.

The prisoner who froze to death in the police station on Monday night was A. P. Newkirk, formerly a lawyer, of Wisconsin, and of late an agent of Van Amburgh's menagerie.

REPORTED CABINET CHANGES.

It is generally credited here that ex-Judge Edward Pierrepont will succeed Secretary Fish, and that George H. Williams, of Oregon, will succeed Attorney General Akerman.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

There were thirty-two cases at the West Side Police Court yesterday, all of which, with two or three exceptions, were "drunks and disorderlies." Mary Jubs, a recipient of charity, whom the Justice called a "barrack bummer," was sent to the Bridewell in default of $25, assessed on account of "a little bit of a spree" which she indulged in on Tuesday night. John Cassen, who shot a man in the groin, the particulars of which have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE, was committed in default of $800 bail for trial. The wounded man was not injured so as to prevent his appearance in court.

—The sale of tickets for "Mark Twain's" lecture, on the West Side, and Cady Stanton's lecture on the South Side, is announced to begin to-morrow morning. The latter, according to the announcement of the managers of the Star Course, is to introduce for the first time "The Coming Girl," but this is a great mistake. She arrived in this city some time ago, and hasn't gone away since—for a man has seen her on the street. Mark Twain has a much better chance to introduce some "uncommonplace characters," for there are few such hereabouts. Twain and Stanton make a frisky team to manage, but they are strong enough to draw a crowd, and—money from the pockets of the "meanest man in town."

—The Board of Public Works, yesterday, received proposals and awarded the contract for furnishing 300 tons of coal, at $6.45 a ton, to Rhodes & Bradley.

—The dwelling of Edward H. Rudd, No. 61 South Desplaines street, was visited, early yesterday morning, by burglars, who carried off about $150 worth of clothing.

—At the regular annual election held by Landmark (formerly Hyde Park) Lodge No. 422, A. F. and A. M., at their hall, No. 727 Cottage Grove avenue, on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Horace K. Beecham, W. M.; Dwight Kinck, S. W.; T. F. Gilliland, J. W.; Thomas C. Clarke, Treasurer; W. Irving Culver, Secretary; J. E. Chadwick, S. D.; W. H. Launder, J. D., and R. Williams, Tyler.

—Cape Cod seems in danger. The Chatham *Monitor*, alluding to the breach made in Nauset beach by the recent gale, says: "During a period of fifty years the greatest part of the whole beach has been torn up and placed in a new location. Eventually the remaining part will be likewise removed, and then the tide will begin to gnaw away at our very feet. The prophecy of the renowned geologist will undoubtedly then begin to be fulfilled in earnest, and our entire cape will ultimately be submerged beneath the ocean."

—Users of tobacco are liable (so some one says) not only to amaurosis, angina pectoris, hypochondriasis, dyspepsia, disease of the pancreas, liver, and heart, nausea, nervousness, deafness, paralysis, apoplexy, and atrophy, but also locomotor ataxy, which is sure to be followed—sooner or later—by death.

MARRIED.

MURRAY—WILSON—Dec. 6, 1871, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 5 Park row, T. H. Murray and Miss Martha Ella Wilson. No cards.

DIED.

GANO—At Carthage, Ohio, on Sunday, Dec. 3, 1871, in the 49th year of her age, Cornelia H., daughter of the late Aaron G. Gano, sister of John S. and Daniel Gano, and of Mrs. N. P. Iglehart.

BENNETT—In this city, Dec. 5, 1871, George Bennett, aged 43 years.

Funeral from No. 77 North Curtis-st., on Friday next at 1 o'clock p. m.

MOORE—Dec. 6, Mrs. Mary Moore.

Funeral from her late residence, 334 West Polk-st., Friday, the 8th, at 10 o'clock, by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

MERRIMAN—At Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 4, John A. Merriman, aged 37.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his brother, A. T. Merriman, No. 198 South Peoria-st., at 11 o'clock this morning, Dec. 7.

HOLMES—In New York city, Nov. 29, Artemas Lawrence Holmes, aged 57.

Mr. Holmes was a member of the old Galena bar, and will be remembered by his cotemporaries, now scattered all over the land.

FEENY—On Tuesday evening, Peter Feeny, aged 35. Funeral at 9 o'clock this morning, from 159 Townsend-st., to St. Columbkill's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.

The members of the Duane Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., are requested to attend a regular meeting of this lodge this (Thursday) evening at 7 1-2 o'clock, in Eclipse Hall, corner Thirtieth and State-sts. Fraternally,

GEORGE BRAHAM, N. G.

Masonic.

To the members of Blair Lodge, No. 393, F. & A. M.: There will be a regular communication of Blair Lodge this Thursday evening, Dec. 7, at Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. By order of the W. M.

W. W. WINTER, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M. Annual Convocation Friday evening, Dec. 8, 1871, at Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., for election of officers and payment of dues.

J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Masonic.

There will be a meeting of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge Perfection A. & A. Rite Masons, on THURSDAY evening, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock, sharp, at the hall of Home Lodge, corner of Twenty-third-st. and Prairie-av. A full attendance is earnestly desired, as business of importance will be presented. By order of the T. P. G. M.

J. B. SLICHTER, Grand Secretary.

Masonic.

Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this Thursday evening, Dec. 7, at the West Side Masonic Temple. All members are requested to be present. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Work on M. M. Degree. By order of W. M.

B. F. DE LONG, Secretary.

Masonic.

Thos. J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, F. & A. M.—Regular communication this Thursday evening, at the Masonic Building, corner of West Randolph and Halsted-sts. Work on the First Degree. By order of the W. M.

LISLE BURNAM, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Companions of Union Park Chapter, R. A. M., are hereby notified to meet at their hall, 679 and 681 West Lake-st., Thursday evening, Dec. 7. Business: Installation of Chapter and Installation of Officers. Companion R. A. M.'s fraternally invited.

GEO. F. LETZ, H. P.

LAKE NAVIGATION

FOR ESCANABA.

The Steamer TRUESDELL will leave for ESCANABA, connecting Peninsula Railroad for MARQUETTE and other Lake Superior ports,

FRIDAY NOON,

December 8, 1871.

T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent.

BOOKS.

HOLIDAYS.

A Large Assortment of New and Beautiful Books, at Lowest Prices.

American Tract Society,

467 1-2 Michigan-av., Chicago.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

McINTYRE & RICHARDS.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Have removed from 293 Twenty-second-st., to 96 West Madison-st., up-stairs, where they will be happy to attend to the wants of their customers, in their usual satisfactory manner.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED.

A Two-Story Building, Brick or Frame,

Suitable for washing shop. Must be outside fire-limits and must have at least 2,500 square feet of vacant land adjoining. Would prefer to lease for 5 years. Apply to E. STONE, 53 and 57 South Clinton-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Wm. H. Sampson & Co.,

Real Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 295 West Madison-st.

Houses rented and rents collected. Real estate bought and sold.

To Commission Men.

Bought and Sold Books now ready. CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.; Blank Book Manufacturers, Printers and Stationers, Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Desplaines-st., 541 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

at 179 West Madison-st., near Halsted.

SIMEON W. KING, U. S. Commissioner.

Bankruptcy proceedings sworn and certified to. Is also Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public.

PRINTING.

BUSINESS MEN AND CORPORATIONS

Will please remember that RAND, McNALLY & CO. have facilities equal to those they had at 51 South Clark-st., and can turn out all kinds of printing and blank books promptly at their usual low rate.

RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 Randolph-st.

PAINTS AND COLORS.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.

Take pleasure in informing their customers and the trade that they have resumed business at their new store, on

MICHIGAN-AV. COR. WASHINGTON-ST.

(LAKE FRONT,)

with a full and complete stock of

PAINTS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES, ARTISTS', DECORATORS', AND WAX FLOWER MATERIALS,

Which they offer at manufacturers' and importers' prices.

Orders solicited and executed with promptness.

UNDERWEAR.

MABLEY & HULL.

We invite the attention of Gentlemen to our Stock of Underwear and White Shirts.

Particular attention is paid to this Department of our Business.

122 W. Madison-st.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

FURS. HATS.

STRYKER & CO.,

231 West Madison-st.,

FUR MANUFACTURERS,

Show the best and largest stock of goods in their line in the West.

All new, fresh goods. Guaranteed good, perfect and reasonable.

DRY GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

South Side Retail Store

Opened to-day,

944 State-st.

WANTED.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Wanted---Several Copies of the Daily Tribune for the first week in October; also, copies of the Weekly for several years past, for which a liberal price will be paid. TRIBUNE CO.,

15 South Canal-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD,

FREIGHT OFFICE,

NOTICE.

On and after date Freight will be delivered by this Company at Van Buren-st., in place of Hough's Packing House.

H. D. REID, Local Freight Agent.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1871.

Hard Wood Lumber.

OGLESBEE & MATTINGLY

Have removed their stock of lumber from 709 South Canal-st. to the corner of Canal and Eighteenth-sts., and have now on hand a full stock of all kinds of hard-wood lumber, including flooring, oak, ash, whitewood, hickory and elm. Bills cut to order. F. H. HAMILTON, Agent, corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

Charred Papers Restored.

Success Guaranteed.

Restoring liquid for sale by J. M. HIRSH, 36 West Washington-st.

FANCY GOODS.

GILLETT, TITUS & CO.,

FULL LINES OF

Holiday Perfumeries,

Druggists' and Stationers'

FANCY GOODS, &C.

MICHIGAN-AV.,

Between Van Buren and Congress-sts.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of J. Brennan & Co. has this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. Brennan having this day withdrawn from the said firm. The business formerly carried on at 174 West Madison-st. will still be continued at the same place by George S. Cole and William M. Patten, and all of the liabilities of said firm of J. Brennan & Co. are assumed by and will be paid by said Cole & Patten.

JNO. BRENNAN,
GEO. S. COLE,
WM. M. PATTON.

Chicago, Dec. 6, 1871.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow

has been in Chicago for the last twelve years, and has gained a reputation above all others in his line or Specialty which has induced others to advertise in his name, trying to build a practice upon his reputation, since the great fire in this city. Dr. Bigelow trusts that this timely notice will prevent outside parties from being misled by newspaper advertisements. Call or address Dr. C. BIGELOW, 461 South State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Hayes'

Medical and Electrical Institute is at 923 Calumet-av., within two blocks of Twenty-second-st. depot of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroad; also one block from Cottage Grove-av. cars, and omnibus line stopping at Twenty-third-st.; and one block from Twenty-second-st. omnibus line stopping at Calumet-av. Those interested please keep this for reference.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the Organization in St. Louis.

Report of the Executive Council.

Address by President Fraley.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—The fourth annual meeting of the National Board of Trade began at the temple in this city, at noon to-day.

ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED.

The constituent bodies represented at the first roll call were as follows: Baltimore Board of Trade and Corn Exchange, Boston Board of Trade and Corn Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Cincinnati Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, Detroit and Dubuque Boards of Trade, Milwaukee, New Orleans, and New York Chambers of Commerce, Philadelphia Board of Trade and Commercial Exchange, Portland and St. Louis Boards of Trade, St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, Wilmington, Del., Board of Trade; in all, some sixty delegates answered to their names.

PRELIMINARIES.

The board was called to order by the President, Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Nicholls, of St. Louis. The address of welcome was made by G. B. Allen, President of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, followed by L. R. Shreck, President of the St. Louis Board of Trade. The President returned the thanks of the National Board for the cordial welcome extended. The credentials of delegates were then received.

A despatch was read from Buffalo stating that business affairs and family sickness would probably prevent a representation from the Board of Trade of that city.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston, Secretary and Treasurer, presented the annual report of the Executive Council, an elaborate and lengthy document, devoted to the presentation of subjects which should come before the board for discussion and action. These subjects are as follows: First, The ratio of representation in the board, the Council recommending an amendment to the effect that each constituent body containing over five hundred members shall be entitled to one extra delegate for each additional three hundred members. Second, The compilation of accurate statistics of the commerce of the country, to secure which the active co-operation of each constituent body is earnestly solicited in order that the Secretary of the National Board may be enabled to obtain reliable reports from which to compile a comprehensive statement. Third, Direct importations to interior cities, and the alterations and amendments of the existing law requisite to render its workings less complicated and of greater benefit to the localities intended to be reached. Fourth, Freedom of national trade by the repeal in all the States where they exist of the odious and oppressive laws, imposing licenses, and local taxes upon non-resident business men. It is recommended that constituent bodies memorialize the Legislatures of their respective States in this respect and labor for the repeal of these laws. Fifth, The enlargement of the Erie Canal and the proposition for its purchase by the United States Government. Sixth, A national railway to the Pacific Ocean, constructed by the government and open to the use of all carriers. The report on this subject says that there is a strong feeling in the community that great industrial enterprises should not be brought within the influence of politics, and the evident conclusion of the council is to the effect that competing lines of railway are the best means of securing reduced rates and increased speed and safety. Seventh, Trade relations with Canada. On this subject the report is especially voluminous, entering largely into statistics. In June last the council held a conference with representatives of the Dominion Board of Trade, and arrangements were made by which the last named organization should send delegates to the present annual meeting of the National Board, and give their views of the important questions involved, and the council express the hope that the matter will be thoroughly discussed, with a view to its effect upon public opinion, and the securing of the legislation necessary to place upon a satisfactory basis the commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada. It is urged that during the present session of the board a specific plan be adopted for recommendation to Congress.

At the June conference, in Boston, the following propositions in outline were submitted by the council, verbally through the President, to the delegates from the Dominion, and they are now reported for the information, and offered for its consideration. First, The introduction of all the manufactures and products of the United States into the domain of Canada free of import duty, and the like concession by the United States to the manufactures and products of the Dominion. Second, Uniform laws to be passed by both countries for the imposition of duties on imports and for internal taxation, the sums collected from these sources to be placed in a common Treasury and to be divided between the two governments by a per capita or some other equally fair ratio. (It may be remarked here that the President of the Dominion board of trade, Hon. John Young, of Montreal who is here as a delegate regards this proposition as wholly impracticable and not worthy of serious consideration.) Third, The admission of Dominion-built ships and vessels to American registry, enrollment, and license, and to all the privileges of the coasting and foreign trade. Fourth, The Dominion to enlarge its canals and improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and to aid in the building of any great lines of international railroads, and to place the citizens of the United States in the same position as to the use of such works as is enjoyed by the citizens of the Dominion, the United States and the several States giving the citizens of the Dominion the same rights and privileges over works of the same character in the United States.

The remarks of the council upon this subject conclude as follows:

"It is supposed that the present and gradually increasing debt of the Dominion and its proper national expenses will soon be equal, if they are not already, to the burden *per capita* imposed by the interest on the national debt of the United States, and the national expenditures as they now are, or soon will be, under the present rapid payment of the debt."

During the discussions, here, which are to follow, statements bearing on these points will be made, and it will then appear wherein the differences in the necessities of the two governments consist, and it is hoped a way will be seen to adjust them on a liberal and equitable basis.

The eighth clause of the report relates to the treaty with Great Britain, which, in the opinion of the council, will have a great effect upon the commercial prosperity of the United States more directly in opening the way for the revival of the American shipping.

Ninth. A Department of Commerce, as a branch of the United States Government, having at its head a Secretary or Minister, and not a mere bureau, as recommended by President Grant.

The report concludes with an allusion to Chicago's great calamity expressing the sympathy of the National Board with its constituent members in Chicago, which has suffered as no other Board of Trade ever suffered before. It showed the truth of the theory advanced at the last annual meeting, that when one member of the National Board suffers all the constituent members suffer with it. Confidence is expressed that Chicago's misfortunes are but temporary, and that she will soon resume her former important place in the commerce of the world.

DAILY SESSIONS.

On motion it was decided that, after to-day, the sessions each day be continuous, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., and holding until 3 o'clock p. m., without intermission.

RECESS.

The board then took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The board reassembled at 2 o'clock p. m., and was called to order by President Fraley, who announced that the first thing in order was the election of President for the ensuing year, and requested Mr. Bagley, of Detroit, to take the chair.

Mr. Stranahan, of New York, nominated Frederick Fraley for President, and a motion was made to have the ballot of the board cast for Mr. Fraley, but this was ruled out of order as unconstitutional, and tellers were then appointed, the ballot being unanimous for Mr. Fraley, who was thereupon declared unanimously elected.

PRESIDENT FRALEY'S ADDRESS.

On resuming the chair Mr. Fraley returned thanks for the high honor conferred upon him. In lieu of a complementary speech, he delivered an address in accordance with a previous request of the Executive Council. In this address the President touches upon the questions of the currency, the revenue system, taxes, duties, excises, the restoration of American commerce on the sea, our commercial relations with Canada, the disposition of public lands, etc., together with matters connected with the organization of the National Board of Trade, on all of which subjects the President expressed his views, and recommends the course to be pursued by the board.

The Board then proceeded to the election of Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were chosen: R. R. Kirkland, Baltimore; J. W. Candler, Boston; A. M. Wright, Chicago; George Opdyke, New York; George G. Hazard, Buffalo; W. P. McLaren, Milwaukee; C. Lester Taylor, Cincinnati; George Bain, St. Louis; George F. Bagley, Detroit; John B. Brown, Portland; W. M. Burwell, New Orleans; Thomas N. Monroe, Dubuque; J. E. Ailiten, Quincy; R. H. Smith, Mobile.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Avery Plummer, of Boston, offered a resolution providing for the admission to seats on the floor of the delegates from the Dominion Board of Trade, invited by the Executive Council, and for the appointment of a committee of eight to confer with Canadian representatives with reference to a basis of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada, and the improvement of rail and artificial highways, etc. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the President cordially welcomed the Canadian delegates to the floor.

The Committee of Eight was announced as follows: Messrs. Plummer, of Boston; Taylor, of Cincinnati; Stranahan, of New York; Bagley, of Detroit; Holton, of Milwaukee; Welsh, of Philadelphia; Wright of Chicago, and Able, St. Louis.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

On motion a committee on credentials was appointed consisting of Messrs. Kirkland, of Baltimore; Stangard, of St. Louis; Preston, of Chicago; Wetherell, of Philadelphia, and Bradford, of Wilmington.

A communication from the Pittsburgh Board of Trade proposing to withdraw from the National Board was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

The Committee on Credentials reported having received applications from, and recommending the admission as constituent members of, the Quincy, Mobile and St. Joseph Boards of Trade. The report was concurred in.

TO-DAY'S SESSION.

In consequence of an invitation by the local committee of arrangements, for the board to take a carriage ride to-morrow afternoon, the vote of the forenoon, session was reconsidered, and the board adjourned until 9 o'clock in the morning, the session to continue until 1 o'clock.

Card from Lunt, Preston & Kean.

Now that the demand for the lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad is so great as to make it sure that a market will be found for its vast land subsidy, that fact is doing much to carry its 7-30 gold bonds into the widest popular favor. For should its lands have an average sale anything near equal to those which have so far been sold, the surplus after paying off the present issue of bonds, would amount to hundreds of millions of dollars. Should the average price be much under what is reasonably hoped for, still the surplus will be enormously large. Bonds are for sale by LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

THE HAVANA TRAGEDY.

Shooting of Eight Students for Desecrating the Grave of a Spaniard.

Havana (Nov. 28) Correspondence of the New York Times.

The medical class of the Havana University meets immediately behind the old cemetery in St. Dionisius' Hall. Like all other students, the medical students of Havana are very lively, and as noisy and full of mischief as everywhere else. On Thursday last the medical class, on entering their room, were informed that no lecture would be given that day, as the Professor of Anatomy was unwell. The class, composed of young men and boys, immediately left the college, when one of the number, stated to have been Alonso Alvarez de la Campa, proposed to jump over the cemetery walls in the rear of the college and have some fun. All agreed, and in a few moments the whole party was inside. After roaming around for a few minutes, they met before the vault in which Gonzalo Castanon, whom the Spaniards venerate as a political martyr, and who was killed by the Cubans in Key West, lies buried. Whatever may have tempted the young people, or whoever may have instigated the deed, they forgot for a moment that they were gentlemen and Christians, forgot their respect for the dead, and committed an act which at all times would have been reprehensible, but which, considering the circumstances, and the esteem in which Castanon's memory is held by the Spaniards, was insane. Some of them defiled the grave by breaking the glass of the urn in which Castanon's remains repose, scattering the wreaths hung there by friends, and tearing up the sod in front of the grave. The height of their senseless and profane behavior was reached when they wrote on the tombstone the following:

Gonzalo Castanon muerto en tierra estrana
Por los pecados de la vil Espana.

(Gonzalo Castanon, who died in a foreign land, suffering for the crimes of vile Spain.) There was another verse which was so vulgar and indecent that I am compelled to omit it. The priest in charge of the cemetery heard the noise, and approached them, remonstrating with them, but he was forced to retire, the young men flinging stones and dirt at him, and hooting and yelling like so many demons. They then went home, but the matter was noised about; hundreds of people went to see the tomb and read the scrawl. The priest at once preferred charges.

When Governor Roberts, Acting Executive, heard of the affair, he went to the Medical school on Saturday, when all the students were assembled, and demanded the names of the ring-leaders, but nobody spoke. Public indignation was rising rapidly. All were marched off to the public jail, and placed in a large room by themselves, separate from the rest of the prisoners. Three or four of the young men then declared who had been the ring-leaders in the business, and before night six students had been placed in solitary confinement, and on Sunday their number was swelled to eight. The grand parade of the volunteers and review by General Crespo, the new Segundo Cabo, was ordered for that afternoon, and those acquainted with our people saw that something unusual was brewing. In the meantime the excitement among the volunteers (a portion of them) and of the ultra-Spaniards had become intense, but the upper classes still had sufficient power to keep down all manifestations of their violent and less reasonable companions and countrymen. The parade took its usual course, everything passing off quietly until the two last companies of the Fifth Battalion passed, when shouts were heard of "*Mueran los Traidores!*" The troops then disbanded, and all went home to dinner.

About 7 o'clock shouts were heard from the vicinity of the Plaza de Armas, in front of the Tacon Theatre and around the jail, and shortly afterward the bugles of the volunteers sounded the general call. Volunteers with their rifles and in full uniform were seen running toward either of the three places above named, and at 8 the city had assumed a sombre look, people generally closing their houses, and very few persons being about with the exception of the volunteers. Nothing was heard except hoarse and discordant sounds of "*Mueran los Traidores*," "Hurrah for the memory of Gonzalo Castanon," "Death to the Students." The rougher portion of the volunteers had the upper hand, the efforts of many of their number to induce them to retire proving of no avail. By 9, the at first insignificant crowds had augmented to several thousands in number, and committee after committee mounted the steps of General Crespo's residence, demanding the heads of the students. General Crespo, who is only four weeks here, firmly refused, and threats were made to hang him, the Governor, General Clarijo, of the engineers, and General Venene, of the artillery. At last a compromise was effected, the city being then entirely in the hands of this armed mob, and the authorities without power or influence. A court martial for the trial of the students was organized, composed of officers of the regular army and volunteer forces, in equal numbers. General Venene and Governor Roberts went to the jail, and the volunteers held them prisoners until the trial was concluded, and until after the court-martial had retired to deliberate on their verdict. In the meantime, the different battalions had organized in a more proper manner, marching silently toward the jail, another body guarding General Crespo in his own house. The city was in fear and trembling, expecting every moment to see the volunteers crazy an old threat into execution—to enter the houses of suspected Cubans and massacre them. But nothing of the kind happened, the volunteers demanding only the heads of the young students, some of them mere boys. The public knew that the court-martial could only give one verdict—that of death, as the volunteers would not be satisfied with anything less, and, if the court-martial had not given this verdict, the volunteers would have killed them, numberless threats to that effect being heard everywhere.

This state of affairs continued until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when several hundred volunteers, belonging to all battalions, were drawn up before General Crespo's residence. A number of officers appeared on the balcony, among them General Veneno, of the artillery, and the Judge Advocate of the court-martial, who had laid the verdict before General Crespo, who had just signed it. A death-like silence reigned for a while; all eyes were upturned to the balcony. The few Cubans not among the volunteers were easily discernible by their sad faces, expressing impotent rage and sorrow. The Judge Advocate then read in a clear voice:

In conformity with the preceding documents, I (Crespo) approve the sentence of the verbal court martial, pronounced in this trial, by which are condemned to death D. Alonzo Alvarez de la Campa, D. Jose Marcos Lleray Medina, D. Carlos Augusto Latorre, D. Eladio Gonzalez Toledo, D. Pascua Rodriguez y Perez, D. Anacleto Verdugo.

A shout of joy, such as I never desire to hear again, went up from the ranks of the volunteers, and the Judge Advocate then continued to read:

Are also condemned to six years of confinement in the penitentiary at hard labor, Luis Cordova y Bravo, D. Antonio Reyes, D. Juan Silva, D. Esteban Bermudez, don Manuel Martinez, D. Fermin Valdez, D. Guillermo del Cristo, D. Angel Valdes, D. Jose Francisco Hevia, D. Francisco Armona y Armanteros y D. Pedro de la Torre. To four years confinement in the Penitentiary: D. Theodoro Serra, D. Francisco Peloso, D. Manual Lopez, Dr. Fernando Mendez, D. Ernesto Campos, D. Ricardo Montes, D. Luis Fiuienta, D. Bernado Riesgo, D. Isidro Zertuya Ojeda, D. Jose Ramirez y Tover, D. Francisco Polanco, D. Alfredo Alvarez, D. Ricardo Gastoe, D. Eduardo Baro Prime, D. Jose Ruibal, D. Jose Salazar, D. Mateo Frias, D. Alfredo de la Torre, D. Carlos Rodriguez, Mena and D. Enrique Fernandez. To six months of imprisonment in the jail: Alonso Pascual, Eduardo Tacoronta, and Francisco Codina, and liberating Octavio Smith and Ildefonso Alonso y Mesa, the State taking charge and seizing all property belonging to the condemned. And let the sentence be immediately carried into execution.

Another voice then cried out: "The prisoners will be executed at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

The volunteers now retired, but detachments from different battalions remained in the yard of the Segundo Cabo's palace, and everybody was preparing to witness the feast provided, the sight of eight young men executed, condemned by mob law under the guise of justice, guilty of a thoughtless act, but not of one meriting death.

At 4 o'clock a detachment of volunteers was seen to issue from the jail, closely followed by several priests, by the students sentenced to death, and by the commander of the place, Colonel Villalonga. Not a sound was heard, the young men thus cruelly sentenced to meet an early and sudden death marching firmly forward, expressing their regret to Colonel Villalonga at the act which they had committed, stating also to the priests that it was simply done in a spirit of liveliness, and not with any political bias, forgiving those who had shouted for, and were now obtaining, their blood in such an unjust manner, and hoping to meet their Maker. Their steps never faltered, and many a spectator's heart bled to see eight young men, hardly out of their teens, passing by on their way to another world. They knelt down, muttering a prayer, the firing party of the volunteers was drawn up in order, the order to make ready was almost whispered, the commanding officer of the volunteers turning his head aside to hide his emotion. Then came another short command to take aim, immediately followed by the fatal word, "fire," when all were seen lying on the ground, four motionless, and four in the last agonies, from which kindly bullets relieved them. When the volley was fired, a cry of agony and pain was heard. Many volunteers stated to your correspondent that they would never care to witness such a scene again, but that the example had been necessary. If the courts had not been influenced by the pressure of the volunteers, they would all have escaped with a few years in the Penitentiary or jail. Immediately after the execution the bodies were taken to the new cemetery, there guarded by a detachment of volunteers, and then buried after the fashion in this country for poor people and animals, namely, four in one hole, and without coffins. No disturbance of any kind took place then, or up to the 3d (to-day), and none is expected.

The execution of these students has thrown a pall upon the whole city. Thousands, I may say, who hitherto were either neutral or even sided with the Spaniards, have become their bitter enemies. Many families are in mourning. A general feeling of disgust pervades the community, and many Spaniards who have grown-up sons are making preparations to leave the island, fearful that their sons may compromise themselves. Nearly all the youths executed are sons of Spaniards and volunteers.

A Store for the Wholesale Trade to Rent.

A good brick building, 100 by 80 feet, on the site of the Nevada Hotel, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, will be finished as fast as the weather will permit. It is intended to have it ready for occupation by the 1st of May. Tracings of it can be seen at the counting-room of THE TRIBUNE any day at 1 p. m. It is for rent, and will be finished to suit a good responsible tenant, on a five years' lease, if desired.

Grand Display of Jewelry.

W. M. Mayo's new jewelry store, corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, has proved a great attraction, this week being his opening of a new store and goods, and those beautiful bouquets from Berlin. Great taste has been displayed in fitting up the store. The goods speak for themselves.

A Good Investment.

A ticket to the gift concert for the benefit of the Louisville Library is a good investment, for it may result to the purchaser in a noble cash gift of $100,000, and it must result in aiding the endowment of a magnificent public library. L. S. Hall, Sherman House, can give full particulars.

The Burnt District.

James Egan having rebuilt his wholesale liquor house and sample room, will reopen at No. 196 East Madison street, on Thursday, December 7, and will celebrate the laying of the first brick toward rebuilding the burnt district. Friends are invited to participate.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Premature loss of hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

How can it be otherwise?—That small manufacturers make baking powder to sell at a less price than the actual cost of materials used in Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, unless by largely adulterating.

Harris & Stone are selling ladies' and children's furs very low. Harris, formerly with Bishop & Barnes.

CHICAGO EVENING BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—9 p. m.

Sales 500 brls mess pork, seller February, at $13.45; 250 tcs lard, seller February, at $7.80, sold delivered at country points, freight equal, to Chicago; 100,000 lbs shoulders, 30 days in salt, December, 4c; bid for cash lard, $8.50; asked, $8.60; bid for mess pork, January, $13.15; asked, $13.30. Cut meats steady, with small offerings.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Gold weak, selling at 109 3-4, the lowest price reached since 1862. Loans from 4 to 7 per cent in gold for carrying. Clearings $48,500,000.

Governments firm, with moderate business. Offers to government amounted to $912,900, at from 109 74-100 to 110 30-100. Awards, $517,450, at from 109 74-100 to 109 97-100.

Stocks irregular. The principal dealings were in Western Union, Northwestern, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and Reading. The market at the close was dull, though a little firmer than it had been during the day.

Money firm at 7 per cent, currency to gold. 1-16 was paid for carrying stocks.

In State bonds, Tennessees were firm and South Carolinas weak, in the afternoon, selling at 50 late in the day 43 was bid.

Sterling exchange, 109 1-2.

Governments:

Coupo, '81	117 1-4	Coupo, '67	114 3-4
Coupo, '62	113 3-8	Coupo, '68	114 3-4
Coupo, '64	113 5-8	10-40s	109 3-4
Coupo, '65	111 1-4	Currency 6s	113
New	113 3-8		

State bonds:

Missouri	95	Virginia, old	61
Tennessee, old	66 7-8	N. Carolina, old	35
Tennessee, new	67	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	67		

Stocks closed:

Canton	80	N. J. C.	111 1-4
Western Union	72 3-4	St. Paul	55
Quicksilver	33 1-2	Do pfd.	77 1-2
Adams Express	85 1-2	Wabash	62 1-4
Wells & Fargo	45	Do pfd.	85
American	66	Fort Wayne	96
United States	57 3-4	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	54 3-4	Do pfd.	55
New York Central	93 3-8	Chicago & Alton	113
N. Y. Central Scrip	89 3-4	Do pfd.	116
Erie	31 3-8	O. & M.	41
Erie pfd.	55	C. C. & C.	80
Harlem	117 1-2	C. B. & Q.	135
Harlem pfd.	117 1-2	Lake Shore	90 1-2
Reading	115 1-4	Indiana Central	20 1-4
Mich. Cent.	117	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	125 3-4	Union Pacific	30 1-2
Northwestern	65 3-8	U. P. bonds	83 1-2
Do pfd.	88 1-2	Central bonds	100 3-4
R. I.	108		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—1:30 p. m.—Flour, 25s@26s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 7d; No. 1 spring, 11s 4d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 9d. Corn, 32s 9d. Provisions—Pork, 50s. Lard, 46s.

LONDON, Dec. 6—4:30 p. m.—Consols, for money, 92 1-8; for account, 92 1-4. American securities quiet; steady. Bonds—'62, 92 3-8; '65, 92 3-4; '67, 94 1-8; 10-40s, 90 3-4. Tallow, 50s 3d.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6.—Bonds, '62, 97 1-2.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Rentes, 56f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—Evening.—Cotton active; firmer; middling uplands, 9 3-4d; Orleans, 10 1-8d. Sales, 22,000 bales; speculation and export, 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Wheat—Red winter, 11s 7d. Flour, 25s@26s.

Provisions—Mess pork, 50s. Cumberland middles, 36s; short ribs, 39s.

Cheese—61s.

Tallow, 47s.

Petroleum—Crude, 14d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 6.—Cattle—Supply, 3,230 head. Market rules steady; prices 1-8c better; considerable stock in transit delayed West. Sales: 50 Michigan steers, av. 1,186 to 1,210 lbs, $4.57 1-2 @5; 113 Ohio, av. 1,015 to 1,492 lbs, $4.25@5; 56 do premiums, av. 1,615 lbs, at $6.80; 97 Illinois, av. 1,123 to 1,176 lbs, at $4.20; 32 choice Kentucky, av. 1,483 lbs, at $6.12 1-2; 67 Missouri, av. 1,192 lbs, at $5.00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,483. Stock scarce and in demand; prices 1-8@3-8c better. Sales 300 Ohio sheep, av. 84 to 94 lbs, $5.25@5.55; 900 Canada sheep, av. 117 to 126 lbs, $6.25@6.75; 300 Canada lambs, av. 73 to 94 lbs, $6.25@6.75.

Hogs—Receipts 15,221; market brisk. All sold, at prices 10@20c better; sales at $4.50@4.65c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The dry goods market is quiet and steady, the only change of importance to observe being a reduction in the price of Newmarket corset jeans to 12 1-2c, and Utica 36-inch bleached muslins to 17c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; middling upland, 19 1-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 9,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.75@6.00; common to good, $6.35@6.65; good to choice, $6.65@7.10; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.25; extra Ohio, $6.45@7.10; St. Louis, $6.70@9.25. Rye flour firmer at $4.50@5.25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; receipts, 10,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.55@1.57; winter red Western, $1.52@1.61; amber, $1.55@1.63; white, $1.55@1.73. Rye steady. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn quiet; receipts, 46,000 bu; Western mixed, afloat, 78 1-2@79c; in store, 78 1-2c; new Western mixed, 77@78c; new yellow, 78 1-2c. Oats scarcely so firm; receipts, 12,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 56@57c.

HOPS—Firm; 55@62c for 1871; 20@30c for 1870; 10@20c for 1869; 7@15c for 1868.

LEATHER—Firm at 26@29c; Orinoco, 24@27 1-2c.

WOOL—Firm; extra Ohio, 63c; unwashed, 41c; pulled, 45@58c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and lower; Rio, 17 3-4@20c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9 1-2@9 1-2c; Cuba, 9@9 1-2c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 45@65c. Rice firm at 8 1-2@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13 1-2c; refined, 23c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13.50; prime $10.50; prime mess, $11.00. Beef quiet; mess, 7@11c; extra, 11@12c. Hams steady at 15@16c. Dressed hogs firmer at 5 3-4@6c. Tierce beef nominal; prime mess, 16@17c; India mess, 19@20c. Cut meats dull; shoulders, 5 1-4@6 1-2c; hams, 9 3-4@11c. Middles quiet; long and short clear for December, 7 3-4c; short clear for December and February, 8c; January, 8 1-8c. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper firmer. Ingot Lake firmer, at 26@26 1-2c cash. Scotch pig iron easier at 32@38c; American, 35@36c; refined English and American bar firm at 85@90c; Russia sheet scarce and firm at 17 1-2@18c gold.

NAILS—Steady; cut, $4.45; clinch, $5.15@6.65; horseshoe, 19@35c.

WHISKEY—Firmer and scarce at $1.00.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.22; No. 2, $1.19 7-8. Oats in good demand; No. 2, 30c. Corn firm; No. 2, 41 3-4. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 60 1-2c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall, 60c.

HOGS—Steady at $3.90@4.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—COTTON—Firm at more inquiry.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, superfine winter, $5.30@5.75; extra, $5.85@6.15; XX $6.25@6.65. Wheat; spring, higher for No. 2 do, $1.12 1-2, fall firm; higher; No. 2 red at $1.47, held higher; No. 3 do at $1.35. Corn steady; mixed on track, 44@45c. Oats dull and easier; mixed on track, 44@44 1-2c. Barley firm at 70c; prime fall rye firm at 75c.

WHISKEY—Irregular at 89@90c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; 21 1-2@23 1-2 for common to choice. Sugar firm at 10@11 1-2c fair to choice. Molasses easier at 35@60c for plantation.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; order lots in general held at $13.40@13 1-2c higher. Dry salt meat quiet; order lots packed, shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6 1-4c; clear, 6 1-2c. Bacon nothing doing. Lard firm at 7 1-2c, spot and seller January.

HOGS—Firm and active at $4.00@4.30; some fancy at $4.40.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; hogs, 10,332.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; low middling at 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family at $6.25@6.50. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.40@1.45. Corn firm at 45@47c. Rye and oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm at 75@78c.

OIL—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00. Lard quiet and held firmly at 8 3-8c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, two-thirds cured, 5c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6 1-4c cash, 1-8c higher seller January. No sales. Bacon dull and a shade lower; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 7 3-4c; clear, 7 1-2c.

HOGS—Quiet and weak at close, at $4.30@4.35. Receipts, 10,000.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 89c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady; ear, on track 50c. Oats dull and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm, and a shade better; sold at 21 3-4c for car lots; 20 1-2@22c for small lots; crude firm at $4.50.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 400 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.—TOBACCO—Sales 67 hhds; lugs, $1.18@7.45; low leaf to medium cutting, $8@11.40.

COTTON—Strong and higher; middlings at 18 1-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; extra family, $6.25. Grain in good local demand at previous prices.

HOGS—Inactive at $4.40@4.50; receipts, 5,000 head.

PROVISIONS—Firm and quiet; mess pork, $13.50@13.75. Bacon—Sides scarce; held at 7 3-4@8c; no shoulders or clear rib here. Bulk meats and lard unchanged.

WHISKEY—90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Firm. Superfine, $6.25; double extra, $7.00; treble extra, $7.75. Corn firm at 73@75c. Oats firmer at 55@56c. Bran firm at $1.40.

HAY—Firm. Prime, $3.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 14c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 7 3-4c; sides, 8c; sugar-cured hams, 14@16c. Lard dull; tierce, 9@9 1-2c; keg, 10@10 1-4c.

GROCERIES—Sugar weak; inferior, 8@8 1-4c; common to good common, 8 3-4@9 1-2c; fair to fully fair, 9 1-4@9 3-4c; prime, 9 3-4@10c. Molasses dull and lower; inferior, 30c; common, 35@40c; fair, 31@35c; prime, 50@55c; choice, 45@48c. Coffee unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 19; sight, 3-8@1-2 discount; gold, 110 1-8.

COTTON—Firmer and active; sales, 6,000 bales good ordinary at 16 3-4@16 3-4c; low middling, 18 5-8@18 3-4c; middling, 19c; receipts, 9,267 bales; exports—Boston, 1,161 bales; stock, 140,005 bales.

WHISKEY—98c@$1 1-2.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

will deliver the next lecture of the Course on

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 11,

when she will present for the first time to the public

"THE COMING GIRL."

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at Cobb's, 480 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 151 Twenty-second-st., and Michigan-av. Free Library. On West Side at Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph office, 20 South Canal-st.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,

MANAGER.................................S. MYERS

Arlington's Minstrels!

First Week of Wm. Dwyer, Charley Smith, and Frank DeCourcey.

Change of programme. Arlington's Challenge Essence; Price's Haunted House; many new novelties. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Prices, 75 and 50 cents; Matinee, 50 and 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

This evening will be presented the new serio-comic drama of

SMOKE,

and the elegant comedy of

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Matinee Saturday afternoon. In preparation—BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Union Park Congregational Church.

MARK TWAIN

Will deliver the next lecture of the course on the 19th inst. To avoid the confusion of the GREAT CROWD which is anticipated, the Managers respectfully urge all who intend to attend to provide themselves with tickets before the evening of the lecture, and that they may do so, will begin the sale of tickets TO-MORROW MORNING, at the following depots: West Side Library, 298 West Madison-st.; Horton's Library, 107 West Lake-st., and Strehl's Drug Store, 80 West Madison-st.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings,

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY

in Robertson's elegant comedy,

SCHOOL!

Saturday afternoon, Grand Family Matinee.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

A dramatic entertainment will be given at the Third Unitarian Church, corner Laflin and Monroe-sts., this evening.

Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.,

To-day, at 9 1/2 a. m., of

Hardware, Carpenters' Tools, Spades, Shovels, &c.

Regular Saturday's Sale OF Household Furniture,

On Saturday, Dec. 9, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Sofas, Bed Lounges, Bureaus, Parlor Chairs and Rockers, Dining and Office Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bed Springs, Carpets, Crockery, etc.

At 11 o'clock—One pair Horses and Harness, and Lumber Wagon.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Friday, December 8, at 10 o'clock,

will be sold at our new quarters,

THREE CAR LOADS OF

FURNITURE

From the Hoyt House, St. Joseph, Mich.,

consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, French Beds and Duck Top Springs to fit, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Extension Tables, Chairs, etc., to be sold FRIDAY, Dec. 8, for account of mortgage, besides other Furniture belonging to families breaking up housekeeping; also new goods, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sideboards, Book-cases, Office, Dining and Kitchen Chairs, Furniture, etc. We are furniture manufacturers' agents, and retail at their prices daily, and by auction every Friday to the highest bidder.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, and furniture manufacturers' agents, 291 & 293 Michigan-av., corner Eldridge-court.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Woolens, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Gauntlets, Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 7, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

at the Red Front Salesroom.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Lease and Fixtures

Of store No. 32 West Lake-st. at Auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 7, 1871, at 11 o'clock.

One of the best locations in the city.

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CANFIELD, 21 South Clinton-st.

LOANS NEGOTIATED; REAL ESTATE AND commercial paper bought; money loaned on warehouse receipts. D. J. LAKE, 21 South Clinton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME, ON DIFferent kinds of securities, mortgages on real estate preferred. ULRICH & BOND, 321 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON SECOND MORTGAGES, leasehold and real estate securities. G. B. HAGERTY, 112 South Morgan-st. Call a. m.

TO LOAN—LAND ON WABASH-AV., LAKE-ST., South Clark-st., South Water-st., State-st., Jackson-st., Quincy-st., Adams-st., and 354 Wabash-av. J. S. GOULD.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, watches, diamonds, and other collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—$6,000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON PROPerty worth $12,000. Will give 10 per cent, and 3 per cent commission. Address S M B, Tribune office.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY property. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

$3,000 WANTED ON CITY PROPERTY, worth double the amount, for 3 years. Abstract and title perfect. Address M. C. KELLEY, 665 West Washington-st.

$5,000 WANTED TO SELL $5,000 RIVERside bonds, interest payable in gold. Will exchange the same for Chicago real estate. Address W. B., Tribune office, Chicago.

$6,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON real estate, for one year. GEORGE H. LADD, 45 South Desplaines-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, on good security, for long or short time, also, secured notes cashed. 331 Wabash-av. D. LOWRY.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cures all diseases, at no pay. 169 West Madison-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A NICE COUNtry residence two hours' ride from city for city property. Address C M A, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.: Michigan-av., [illegible] feet, near Washington-st.; Wabash-av., [illegible]; Madison-st., [illegible], east of Franklin-st.; Washington-st., [illegible]; Wells-st., [illegible]; Clark-st., 60x110 feet, near Van Buren.; Clark-st., 50x100 feet, near Polk; Canal-st., [illegible], near Madison; Lake-st., 60x100 feet, near Clark. A large list of choice property, improved and unimproved, can be found at our office. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—[illegible] feet on Madison-st., [illegible]; [illegible] on Quincy east of Dearborn, at 4 per cent on valuation. A good corner on Wabash-av., at [illegible] per foot. [illegible] Wabash-av., north of Adams-st.; very choice lot at a bargain. [illegible] on Madison-st., west of LaSalle-st. [illegible] Wabash-av., south of Adams-st., and other property. ULRICH & BOND, 321 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Indiana-av.; east front. Prairie-av.—Two-story house, east front, lot [illegible]. Prairie-av.—Cottage and basement. Jefferson-st.—Two-story house and lot, east front, at a great bargain. H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 10 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ON WASHINGTON-ST., south-east corner of Union. This is one of the best corners in the street, as it fronts also on Meridian-st., and is a bargain at price offered. [illegible] MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—30 FEET ON WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR Union. [illegible] feet on West Madison-st., corner Wood, with buildings. [illegible] feet on Canal-st., near Monroe. Several fine investments in burnt district. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—NEW MARBLEfront house of 12 rooms, modern improvements, and lot on Indiana-av., north of Thirteenth-st.; immediate possession; price, $12,000; $4,000 cash, $3,000 in twelve months, and balance in four years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME HOUSE of 12 rooms, and lot [illegible] feet, West Lake-st., between Lincoln and Robey; price low; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—FRAME HOUSE OF [illegible] rooms and lot [illegible] feet on Wabash-av., near Harmon-court. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—4 LOTS on north side of Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and [illegible]. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED house, 12 rooms, new, on Indiana-av., on leased ground; long and favorable lease at three-fifths its value. Inquire at 1000 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, BARN, AND 25-foot lot, on Park-av., at two-thirds its value; look at it. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WORKMEN SECURE A HOME—Cottage and lot, $900 to-day, worth $1,500, near corner Halsted and Thirty-first-sts. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER—HOUSE of 12 rooms, barn, and [illegible] foot lot, corner Jackson and Rockwell-sts., $2,750 to-day, only $1,150 down. This property is cheap at $4,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED dwelling, 12 rooms. Call and see it; a bargain offered; on Peoria-st., near Washington. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON EGAN-AV., NEAR new cotton manufactory, and other manufacturing establishments, near railroad track, and Illinois and Michigan Canal; dwelling house property taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST., [illegible] feet, northwest corner of Twenty-second-st. and Prairie-av., suitable for a family hotel; price low, easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—30 LOTS, CORNER OF TWELFTH-st. and Campbell-av., near Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL BARGAIN—HOUSE and lot $1,800, worth $2,500, near Western-av. and Van Buren-st.; only $300 down; immediate possession. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A 2-story marble-front house, and lot. Only $6,000, if taken at once. House is first-class in every respect. J. S. SCOVEL, 337 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—A NEW frame cottage, house of 7 rooms, and lot, No. 748 West Jackson-st., between Lincoln and Robey; price, $3,500; $1,000 cash, $1,000 in one year, balance in three years; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV. AND HARRISON-st.—[illegible] feet, northwest corner of Western-av. and Harrison-st.; price, $5,000; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—NEAT 2-STORY frame house of 10 rooms and lot 25 feet front, No. [illegible] Michigan-av.; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—[illegible] LOTS ON EGAN-AV., near [illegible]. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—[illegible] FT. ON SCHILLER-ST., WITH a frontage of [illegible] feet on Lake Michigan, with riparian rights. Also a cream-colored horse, 8 years old, fast trotter, sound, and can do his mile high up in the forties. For particulars inquire at [illegible] North State-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID PROPERTY ON PRAIrie-av.; lot, 120 feet; house completely furnished; can be furnished immediately. Any party desiring an elegant and spacious residence may address E W, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON 5 YEARS' CREDIT, A FEW more splendid lots near Lincoln Park and School; half the cash to build, with advances. Office open in the evening till 8 o'clock. BALDWIN DAVIS, 81 South Halsted-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTH SIDE—25 CHOICE building lots, south of Englewood, and easy of access by improved streets and dummy trains. Will sell for a club of 25 persons, in two weeks, for $150 each; payable 1 cash, and balance at the end of 5 years at 6 per cent, if sold immediately. Lots are free of all incumbrance, and title perfect. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 301 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 5 ROOMS, ON Halsted-st., south of Englewood. Price, $900. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 301 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—houses, lots, and farms cheap, on easy terms; will exchange for city property. Information given from 10 to 1, at 380 State-st., by the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—1,600 ACRES ON CALUMET RIVER, 2 miles river front, good for subdividing, railroad crossing in centre. J. G. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LANDS—160 ACRES OR Mission Harbor, Grand Traverse County; giving good shipping facilities, and 300 acres in Ashtabula and Lenawee Counties, Michigan, all heavily timbered, and part valuable pine; will sell reasonably, or exchange for good Chicago property. For particulars apply to J. E. BAUCH, Munroe, Michigan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, ON EASY TERMS, or to lease, in a desirable neighborhood, at a low rent, a two-story house. Address Z T, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SUGAR PLANTATION within two hundred miles of New Orleans, La. preferred. Parties having such for sale will find a ready purchaser. Address, THOS. S. MOFFATT, 23 Walnut-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, CHICAGO PROPerty inside city limits for property adjoining city limits. Will put some cash with it. Address M S, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOY MISSING—MY SON, 14 YEARS OLD PAST, left home on November 12; any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his parents, living at Reynolds Station, White County, Ind.; or, if the boy will call on Mr. S. A. JENKS, 72 South Halsted-st., Chicago, he will receive aid to come home. THOS. T. EADES.

LOST—$25 REWARD—A LADY'S POCKET-BOOK, containing $36.50, and veil, was dropped from a lady's hand, Tuesday, about 7 p. m., going west on north side of Madison, between Ada-st. and Western-av. and north to Warren-av. The reward will be promptly paid on leaving it at Tribune office.

LOST—ON MONDAY, DEC. 4, SUPPOSED IN A horse car, a red poplin overskirt. Finder will please leave it at Tribune office and receive suitable reward.

LOST—ON THE 6TH INST., A NEW SEAL-skin glove, on Elizabeth-st., between Randolph and West Washington-sts. The finder will be rewarded if glove is returned to STRYKER & CO., No. 131 West Madison-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, between 3 and half past 4 o'clock, a lady's circular fur cape, from a carriage on Michigan-av., near Standard Hall. Whoever has found the same and will return it to the office of C. B. DUPEE, corner of Sixteenth and Clark-sts., will receive the thanks of the owner and be suitably rewarded.

LOST—BY A DRUNKEN TEAMSTER, A CART marked with our name; supposed to have been left standing in the street with horse attached and loaded with coal. BLAKE, WHITTEMORE & CO.

LOST—A 3-INCH PURSE-BLOCK, BETWEEN Monroe and LaSalle-sts. and Twelfth and State-sts. Anyone returning it to MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal-st., will receive its value in money.

LOST—FROM NO. 13 VAN BUREN-ST., OCT. [illegible], one bundle containing lace curtains and other articles. Anyone returning the same to 47 Twenty-fifth-st., will be liberally rewarded. WM. H. WILBER.

LOST—DEC. 5TH, '71, ON NORTH ROBEY-ST., between Kinzie and Indiana-sts., a fitch fur collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 115 North Robey.

LOST—A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND dog; answers to the name of Tasso. Any one finding him will be rewarded by reporting at 367 Wabash-av.

LOST—A FUR GLOVE, IN THE VICINITY OF Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at 27 Twenty-sixth-st.

LOST—A BROWN MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, white spot on face; three white feet. Return to No. 329 North Branch-st. GOTTFRIED SCHUBERT.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM OAK-AV., red cow, with brass nobs on the tips of her horns; will calve in 20 days. INFORMATION, 539 Cottage Grove-av.

STRAYED—ON DEC. 3, FROM EGAN-AV., NEAR American Bridge works, a white cow with short horns; left one had been sawed, the right one had been broken; with red ears. Liberal reward for her recovery. WM. GLANNEN.

STOLEN—FROM 112 MADISON-ST.—DARK brown pony, 12 hands high; large scar on right hind quarter; star in forehead. Information left at 592 West Van Buren-st. will be paid for.

STOLEN—$25 REWARD FOR CONVICTION OF the scoundrel who stole one pair [illegible] pants from the shop at 94 Milwaukee-av. on Monday last. C. W. B. WIMMERSTEDT.

INSTRUCTION.

MATHEWS' MUSIC SCHOOL OFFERS THE very best instruction on the pianoforte, at very low prices. All pupils are taught by the Principal in person, not by assistants. Terms, for three pupils in a class, $15 each for full hour lessons. Pupils received any day except Tuesday and Friday, at 142 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN BOOKKEEPing, writing, reading, etc., evenings, after 7 o'clock. Address INSTRUCTION, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO RENT—A GOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR $7 per month to reliable parties. Apply at 761 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES OF FROM 8 TO 10 rooms, in from $35 to $40 per month, in Evanston, North Evanston, and Rosehill. Can be seen at my office, Room 13, 115 South Canal-st. [illegible] and at Evanston. [illegible] BROWNE.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS AT EVANSton. Rent low to May 1, or one year. H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 10 Canal-st.

TO RENT—A VERY COMFORTABLE MARBLE front house on Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., furnished throughout; rent, $2,000 per year. Apply to [illegible], 680 Wabash-av., or 51 South Madison-st.

TO RENT—ON PARK-AV., A WELL FURNISHed stone front two-story and basement house with all modern improvements. [illegible] Apply at 3 West Randolph-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSE 951 WABASH-AV., ON TWO lines of cars; ten rooms, furnace, hot and cold water. Apply to G. T. TURGOOD, 63 South Canal-st.; in evening at 1017 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS at 1101 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—THREE NEW, NICE HOUSES ON Michigan-av.; or, will be sold on easy terms. SIMEON BEARS, 600 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS ON HUBbard-st., near Reuben, one block from horse line. WM. D. COOPER, 367 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS on the corner of Fulton and Robey-sts. with barn; to rent; will be rented to a responsible party till May 1, 1872. Key can be found at 733 Fulton-st., and other particulars ascertained.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING, OF 11 rooms, 1591 Prairie-av.; rent, $100 per month. Apply to RAND & MITCHELL, 81 South Clinton-st., or 1017 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with furniture, on Wabash-av., near Harmon-court. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD OFFICES FOR $20 on Michigan-av., between Congress and Van Buren-sts., east side. Apply on premises to W. J. BARNEY, Land Agent.

TO RENT—1406 STATE-ST., NEW STORE, well lighted, rent reasonable. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—65 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., ON second floor, 2 good rooms for business purposes or offices. Also, good basement. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, on Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court, till 1st of May. Apply at Room 3, 326 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO SETS OF LARGE PARLORS, suitable for first-class stores, a large basement, a number of good office rooms, all within a half block of the Post Office, on Wabash-av.; without doubt the best location in the city; also, our entire house on Wabash-av. for business purposes. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 51 AND 53 SOUTH Jefferson-st. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 88 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS, the elegant brick store, nearly completed, No. 11 South Canal-st., size 25x150, with basement. Will be ready for occupancy in fifteen days. Apply to W. H. FRANCIS, 280 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON WEST SIDE LASALLE-st., between Lake and South Water, 40x80 feet, for a term of years; owner will improve to suit tenants. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., third floor northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed rooms, with or without board. 421 West Madison-st., corner Bishop-court.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, without board, fire, gas, and care, to two gentlemen, near Union Park and Randolph-st. cars. Apply at 474 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in marble-front on Washington-st., east of Union Park. Apply to EDWIN S. PEASE, 114 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS AND A BED-ROOM, for sleeping rooms for gentlemen, at 385 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR lodgings, very low, in fine brick residence, 948 Calumet-av., south of Twenty-fifth-st.; attendance, fuel, and gas; hot and cold water, and bath.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL OFFICE OR desk room at a moderate rental. South Side preferred. Address QUIET, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO WELL FURNISHed rooms, with or without board, for two gentlemen; must be on West Side, and not over ten minutes' walk from Sherman House. Best of references given and required. Address O & W, care Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of buying, a furnished or unfurnished house with from five to eight rooms, centrally located, on South or West Side. Call or address RANDALL & TAYLOR, Collection and Real Estate Agents, 65 West Lake-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of 8 to 10 rooms, on the West Side, by an A No. 1 tenant. A liberal rent will be paid. Address or apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 283 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO LADIES, EMployed during the day, would like three nicely furnished rooms, a parlor, with two bedrooms adjoining, or three or four unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, on the South Side. Address R W, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE, 4 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Farmer's grinding mills, corn shellers, feeders, etc. COLLINS & EATON, Agents, 78 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, rock sticker and moulder, shafting, pulleys, and all wood-working machinery. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent, 90 Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 18 AND 15 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-FLUE BOILERS WITH ALL the connections, fire front, mud drum, steam drum, &c. CORLIES, 161 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BOILERS IN SOUTH CLARK-st. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BEAM STEAM ENGINE, 100-horse power, now running in good order; also, boiler; to be sold to put in larger engine. Address SAMUEL RIDDLE, Glen Riddle Post Office, Delaware County, Pa.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn-stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc. Manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

THE MACHINERY OF A FIRST-CLASS FOUR run flouring mill, perfect. Will make exchange for Chicago or Kansas real estate, or take an interest in it put in a mill. Address W. K. SIMPSON, 21 Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TUBULAR BOILER 14 TO 16 FEET long, 52 or 54 in shell. Any one having such will find a purchaser by addressing S H M, Tribune office.

WE HAVE PATTERNS FOR OVERHEAD hangings, with self-oiling boxes, a complete nest of pulley-patterns up to 36 inches, and are prepared to take orders for shafting with couplings, and other machine, foundry, and tank work immediately. Also can furnish woodworking machinery and [illegible] of 10-horse portable engines on hand of our own manufacture. Also tread-powers, saw frames, and saws for sawing wood. J. I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wis.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID COMMISSION BUSINESS FOR sale, to be sold for $250. Large stock on hand. This is a very good chance to make money with small capital. Rent low, and best location. Address X Y Z, Tribune office.

A NICE PRODUCE STORE, WITH STOCK AND fixtures, for sale; a snug cash business. Apply at 270 North Green-st., corner of Milwaukee-av.

GROCERY FOR SALE—FULL STOCK, GOOD corner, first-class neighborhood, paved streets, West Side, centre of business. R. KENNEDY & CO., 183 West Madison-st.

HALF-INTEREST—IN A FIRST-CLASS RESTaurant for sale—Elegant rooms, 24x60. No rent. No business. Cause, sickness. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., 183 West Madison-st., Room 12.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR rent, with new brick and wooden buildings, 150 feet front on Erie-st., with brick and wooden buildings, together with a 30-horse power engine and boilers, all in perfect order for immediate use. Also 120 feet front on Ontario-st. Apply at the works, No. 75 Erie-st.

ONE UNDIVIDED HALF IN A PROPERTY for sale, the present rental of which is $2,000. Somewhat encumbered. Title perfect. For further particulars address W, Tribune office.

TIN AND HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE, ON West Indiana-st., No. 171. A good bargain for cash.

THE TOOLS, PATTERNS, FLASKS, &C., &C., of the Peoria City Foundry and Machine Shop, for sale, at a bargain, being a complete outfit for a first-class foundry and machine shop; these tools, patterns, &c., are all in good order, and are offered cheap and on liberal terms. Address H. G. ANDERSON & CO., Peoria, Ill.

$500. RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL half interest in business and $1,000 stock; clears $450 each monthly. No bonus. 628 State-st., Room 2.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Offices 229 South Halsted-st. and 529 Wabash-av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING SHOP, formerly at 30 and 32 Madison-st., now in full operation at 195 West Madison-st., with increased facilities for light and heavy castings, light finishing, and sheet metal work. Western Sewing Machine Co., F. E. MAYHEW, Manager.

SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED, EXCHANGed or rented. Oil, needles, and attachments for all machines. 135 West Madison-st.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st.

WEED, ÆTNA AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS machines sold on easy monthly installments. Work taken in payment. Machine supplies always on hand. W. F. [illegible], 157 [illegible].

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A HOTEL; NEW marble front building; one of the best locations in the city; capital required, $1,000 to $2,000. Address O H K, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$400 WILL BUY A HALF interest in a pretty business that will pay that amount per month. 199 West Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL INVEST $1,000 in a wholesale or grocery business, as partner, or loan to responsible party. Have 4 years' experience in commission business. Communication only with principals, giving name and location. BUSINESS, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $8,000 CASH, IN A first-rate wholesale liquor business in a large town in Wisconsin. Apply to SHUFELDT & BALL, 79 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD PAYING stationery business, centrally located and well established. Good references given and required. Address WEST SIDE, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL, SILENT OR active, with a cash capital of $25,000 to $50,000, in an old and well established brewing and malting house. For particulars, address BUSINESS, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 CASH IN an established business doing a good trade, well paid business. Address Office Box 198, Logansport, Ind.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN PROposing Europe, contemplating a trip to Pacific Coast, seeking an investment for foreign capital, please to call or address C A S, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WANTED THE ADDRESS OF Charles McDave by John Connell; 234 North Clark-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO prepare for business at the PORTER'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, [illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MARBLE-CUTTERS to [illegible]. Apply at the South Side office, 63 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SOLICITORS TO CANVASS FOR job printing for the Great Western Printing Company, 63 and 65 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESSMAN TO copying for a short time. Address PRESSMAN, Tribune branch office, 63 Wabash-av.

WANTED—RAILROAD AND FARM LABORers, for the South; also, cheap tickets sent to all points. Apply to E. A. ANGEL, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO TEAMSTERS TO DRIVE double teams; to the right men good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to J. MCALLESTER, 165 Tyler-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN AND two good canvassing agents, ladies or gentlemen. Apply immediately at Chicago Weekly Pocket, 90 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, strong enough to sleep in a comfortable bed, to take care of horse and cart, and do chores about the house, for whom a good home for the winter is of more consequence than high wages. Address, with reference, CHAUNCEY, Tribune office.

WANTED—75 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR INDIana, by John Datcher; a winter's work; 140 farm hands for this State at $1 per day and board; cheap tickets to St. Louis, New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Vicksburg, &c. Employment Headquarters, Room 2, Lind's Block, Randolph-st bridge.

WANTED—MECHANICS AND LABORERS, and a few good men to fill city offices; also, servant girls for all parts of the city; office free. Apply at or address the CHICAGO RUINS INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 24 Harrison-st.

WANTED—A BOY 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD AT 688 South Halsted-st.; references required; no loafers need apply.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD, ONE that can wait on [illegible]. Apply at 416 Michigan-av. from 6 to 7 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SEWing machine men to canvass and sell the wonderful "Domestic" Sewing Machine (family and manufacturing combined in one) in the city of Philadelphia Penn., a population of over 700,000 inhabitants. Liberal terms. Address JUDSON & BLASCHECK, 1319 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—MEN TO CALL AND EXAMINE our new corn sheller. Shells 5 bushels per hour; retails at $5; no charge for rights. Good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 183 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A BIG BOY TO CARRY THE TRIbune on South Side. Apply at office at 4 a. m.

WANTED—500 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS for South; wages, $2.25 per day; board, $4.50 per week, at 68 South Canal-st., opposite St. Louis Depot, where all the cheap tickets are sold to all points South. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESmen in a leading New York jobbing house to sell woollens, flannels, and blankets. Address Box 2262, New York City.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK, who can assist as salesman. None need apply but well recommended, from 7 to 8 a. m., and after 1 o'clock p. m. 388 Wabash-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN AND GIRLS for cap-making. Apply 350 Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST, IMmediately, at 69 South Canal-st., Chicago. T. S. REEVE.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY BLACKSMITH, at 10 South State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO INDUStrious boys, who have been used to handling tools. Apply at 156 Third-av.

WANTED—FIVE MEN TO MAKE WOOD showcases. None but those that understand the business need apply. SUKERSUN & WORTHING, 343 and 345 State-st.

WANTED—THREE CABINETMAKERS AND two woodturners, at 27 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER, at STEARNS & KENNEY'S, 152 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO WORK ON moulding machine, and one on scroll saw, at J. SHOTKA'S, 24 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—8 CARPENTERS AT SOUTHEAST corner of Bebor and Jefferson-sts., with tools. Call between 6 and 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A JOB PRINTER AT J. C. DRAKE'S, No. 191 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO PUT UP weather strips. Apply in rear of No. 20 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—BOX-NAILERS AT RICHARDS, NORRIS & CO.'S, corner of West Twenty-Second and Loomis-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOOD-WORKMAN on buggies, at place where steady employment at J. N. KLINE'S, corner of Adams and Clinton-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS GOVERNESS, 20 miles from Detroit, Mich.; must thoroughly understand teaching vocal and instrumental music and the common English branches. Address, for one year and board. Address L. W. ADAMS, Franklin, Mich.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT GIRL FOR A small family without children, to do general housework. Apply at 1288 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework. No. 7 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework at 876 Michigan-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st. Good reference positively required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at Hyde Park, must have good references. Wages $4 per week. Apply Thursday and Friday between 10 and 12 o'clock at 72 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country. Good wages given, and references required. Inquire at 5 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY IRISH GIRL OR middle-aged woman, to do housework; wages, $2.50. Call at 163 West Jackson-st., on Thursday.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE WOMAN FOR GENeral housework at 626 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Only a competent girl need apply, at 156 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—AT THE WESTERN AVENUE HOtel, 960 West Madison, one first-class cook.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework in first-class families. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 100 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must come well recommended. Apply at 1010 Michigan-av., in basement.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL TO WASH AND iron for three persons and do second work. Apply at 70 Lake-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 839 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR GENeral housework, and one for second. Apply to 424 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, must have first-class city references. Call from 8 to 10 o'clock a. m., at 571 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at Winnetka; pay, $3.50 per week. Apply at Room 9, 45 South Canal-st. L. A. WHITE.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, and to do general housework. Apply at 85 Judd-st.

WANTED—A WILLING GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; wages paid, $3 per week. German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 1111 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, in a private family; wages $4 a week. Apply at No. 10 Twenty-eighth-st., one door east of Wabash-av.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL. APPLY AT 174 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire at 394 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK. INQUIRE at 33 West Washington-st.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS GIRLS FOR KITchen work, at 72 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork at 22 North Ann-st.

WANTED—SWEDE, NORWEGIAN OR GERman girl to wash and iron and help with two children; family small; a permanent place for the right kind of a girl, liberal wages. Call on H, 845 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A TAILORESS TO WORK ON CUStom coats; must know how to run a sewing machine perfectly. Call at 144 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER. APPLY AT 268 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—AN A 1 OPERATOR AND FINISHer with a singer sewing machine, at MRS. D. A. JACKSON'S Millinery and Pattern Rooms, 291 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN WITH A FEW THOUSAND dollars and large experience desires to be connected with some well-established concern. Address JOHN G, 448 Wabash-av.

AVOID DANGER OF REACHING OUT OF YOUR window by ordering France's Patent Shutter Fastener. Ask any hardware man for them. Canvassers wanted. 135 Twenty-ninth-st.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $5,000 WOULD like to join a responsible party now in business. Address O E F, Tribune office.

A PARTY WELL ACQUAINTED IN NEW York, and leaving here in several months, to stay during the winter there, wishes to communicate with property-holders who desire to dispose of their property in the burnt district. Can be seen at 468 Wabash-av., between 2 and 5 p. m., to-day and to-morrow.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS LATELY OCCUpying the following buildings, viz.: Dickey's Building, Nos. 40 and 42 Dearborn-st., and Nos. 42, 44, and 46 Dearborn-st. (Journal Building), are requested to remove their safes and other iron material from the remains of said buildings immediately. HUGH T. DICKEY.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS—AN EXPErienced traveler, wishes to engage with a first-class house; an acquaintance with trade in crockery, hardware, and notions, through the whole Northwest. Refers to the house he has been with for the last three years. The fire is the cause of change. Address A B C, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY'S GOLD WATCH AND large neck chain—worth $300—will pay $75 cash, rest in trade. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A HOME FOR THE WINTER, IN a nice, quiet family, by a young lady, who would pay for her board. Address, for three days, J G H, 103 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—ONE-HALF OF A GOOD saloon, from 150 to 750 in capacity; must be cheap. Apply to R. F. CHRISTIAN, Room 2, Lind's Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—THE LEASE, stock, and fixtures of a well established store and tinware business, in the vicinity of West Madison and Desplaines-sts. Communications confidential. Address M A T, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 DOUBLE TEAMS TO HAUL coal. Steady work for the winter. Apply at 42 South Canal-st. CHICAGO & WILMINGTON COAL CO.

WANTED—TO TRADE A LOT ON FIFTY-first-st., near car shops, for a covered rockaway buggy. D. COLE & SON, 188 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A RAILROAD ticket or pass to St. Paul, Minn., and return to Chicago. Parties having such to dispose of can find a purchaser by stating price, and addressing A M M, Tribune office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; Business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN copying to do at home. [illegible] First-class work [illegible] from 9 A. M. [illegible]

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY [illegible]. Call on or address JULIUS [illegible], [illegible] Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY [illegible] girl to do general work in a private family [illegible]. Apply to Mrs. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO [illegible] girls [illegible] work. Apply [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible]. Call at [illegible] South [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] second girl. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] South Side preferred. Call at [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

28 WALNUT-ST., NEAR UNION PARK. [illegible]

75 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—[illegible]

117 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—[illegible]

124 AND 126 WEST MADISON-ST. [illegible]

157 WABASH-AV.—[illegible]

235 WASHINGTON-ST.—[illegible]

374 MICHIGAN-AV.—[illegible]

380 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—[illegible]

549 WABASH-AV.—[illegible]

675 WABASH-AV.—[illegible]

720 [illegible]

751 WABASH-AV.—[illegible]

992 SOUTH [illegible]

1025 WABASH-AV.—[illegible]

1145 MICHIGAN-AV.—[illegible]

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—[illegible]

ROOMS AND BOARD [illegible] FRANK, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., NEAR [illegible]. Address K, Tribune branch office [illegible]

WASHINGTON-ST., [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR MAN, WIFE AND [illegible], near State and Thirty-[illegible]. Apply at [illegible]

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife; [illegible] within two minutes' walk [illegible] and Aberdeen-sts. Address [illegible]

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE [illegible] there are few other boarders [illegible] preferred. Address IRA, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY IN [illegible] Address A R L, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND A SUITE OF ROOMS [illegible] private family [illegible] and wife. Call, or address J. S. LARRIS [illegible] Madison-st.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible] young lady who is willing to [illegible]. Must not be over 15 minutes' walk [illegible] Monroe-st. Reference given. Address [illegible] A B, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A [illegible] gentleman in an agreeable private family [illegible] side preferred, where there [illegible] willing to pay a good price. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR [illegible] the Great Conflagration, by [illegible] Chamberlin, of The Chicago [illegible] history of the past of this [illegible] a detailed, circumstantial [illegible] of [illegible] pages [illegible] Chapin & Gulick, [illegible] Publisher, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—$200 TO [illegible] every county [illegible] patented article of great [illegible] in every household [illegible] THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible] ployment [illegible] a term of seven years to sell the [illegible] Sewing Machine. It makes a [illegible] [illegible] world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN AND county in the Northwest to sell the [illegible] best article ever introduced [illegible] and cards. Send for circular [illegible] SON, 122 South Sangamon-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 PER DAY CAN BE made by either sex, with our [illegible] free. C. M. LININGTON, [illegible] Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE [illegible] the War in Europe [illegible] [illegible] PUBLISHING CO., [illegible] West Madison-st., Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for [illegible] Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song [illegible] MOSES WARREN, [illegible] West [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S History of Chicago and Great Fire [illegible] SPEED, Chicago, Cincinnati, and [illegible] speed's Franco-German War [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction." [illegible] George P. Upton, and James W. Sheahan [illegible] The Chicago Tribune [illegible] LISHING CO., 148 Twenty-second-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR [illegible] samples. F. PAGE & CO., [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—[illegible] good family horse [illegible] for a good piano. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE [illegible] dump carts [illegible] DE YOUNG at Jones & [illegible] Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND [illegible] buggy, or will exchange for city lot. [illegible] M A, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE TWO-SEATED [illegible] in use only two months [illegible]. Apply to T. F. WOLFE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A LOT OF DRAFT HORSES [illegible] others [illegible] LEY.

FLETCHER & LAKE HAVE ON HAND A fine assortment of [illegible] Also a few carriages [illegible] will sell as cheap as you wish to buy.

GOOD BOARD FOR HORSES [illegible] from city. Inquire of W. WILSON [illegible]

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS [illegible] largest stock in the city, at HARDY & [illegible] Michigan-av. (Park front).

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—SINGLE AND DOUBLE [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON immediately, at [illegible] West Lake-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER [illegible] [illegible] W. M. EGAN, Chicago.

FOR SALE—THIRTY TONS OF FAMILY [illegible] JOY & CO., Lakeland, Minn.

FOR SALE—FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF safe, nearly new. Call at [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP BUILDING [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 BLACK [illegible] HILLS, JR., 261 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—20 TONS ASSORTED [illegible] CO., 87 and 69 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A [illegible] Address JAS. TIERNAN, [illegible]

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ONE OR TWO ACRES OF [illegible] between Washington and Randolph-sts. [illegible] M. C. KELLEY, [illegible] West [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—SOME GOOD HOUSEHOLD FURniture, including a [illegible] quire at [illegible] Lake-st.

BERLIN.

Prussian Sympathy for Chicago.

Prussian Politics—The Reserve Fund for the Next War.

Breaking up of Feudalism in Mecklenburg—A Tammany Hall in Turkey.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BERLIN, Prussia, Nov. 15.

The dreadful disaster which has befallen your opulent and thriving city still continues the object of general attention and heartfelt sympathy. The telegraphic news of the destruction of the principal portions of Chicago [illegible] all classes and circles of this capital [illegible] a national calamity, and at once [illegible] taken to practically express the [illegible] participation of the numerous [illegible] in your great sorrow. Up to this day [illegible] over 40,000 thalers have been [illegible] and more, it is confidently expected [illegible]. Mr. Kreisman, United States Consul, informs us that preparations [illegible] made to give a grand concert in behalf of the Chicago sufferers. To this effect [illegible] the Royal Opera is secured, and [illegible] are in progress to obtain the [illegible] of the best artists the nation affords. [illegible] giving detailed accounts of the [illegible] destruction are now reaching all [illegible] of this vast population daily, and [illegible] to awake interest and sympathy. [illegible] of your inhabitants, and the [illegible] energy with which they propose to rebuild, excite wonder and unfeigned [illegible]. News of your present progress is looked for with as much avidity as [illegible] regarding the alarming progress of [illegible] raging upon your opulent homes [illegible] horses. [illegible] rapidity with which the [illegible] has also been favorably [illegible] by the Berlin press, and several [illegible] have highly complimented [illegible] Phoenix-like rise from the [illegible]

THE IMPERIAL DIET

[illegible] about, and, from time to time [illegible] measures submitted by the [illegible] few of these measures, thus [illegible] more than local interest. [illegible] is one (recently carried [illegible] majority) regarding the intro[illegible] of Prussia's favorite institution, [illegible] a reserve fund of [illegible] in bullion, to be used at [illegible] in the event of [illegible] The measure met with considerable [illegible] opposition from the Liberals, [illegible] logic of Prince Bismarck [illegible] by facts showing the vast [illegible] derived from the similar Prussian [illegible] at the beginning of the [illegible] its passage. This institution [illegible] obtained popular favor in [illegible] considering that the [illegible] of the army already amount [illegible] that a "liberal" military [illegible] voted by the Diet; that [illegible] actual forces amount to over [illegible] well armed men; that she now [illegible] the bastions of France in her possession; [illegible] that, as confirmed by government, [illegible] of continued peace were never [illegible] at present, an unbiased observer [illegible] ask why the government [illegible] 40,000,000 of much needed capital [illegible] the nation's commerce and sink them [illegible] Indeed, this singular [illegible] of political economy compels one [illegible] that the government has not firm [illegible] in the people, or, that it mistrusts [illegible]

THE WILL OF NEIGHBORING POWERS.

[illegible] visit of the Russian Chancellor [illegible] the Berlin Court and Cabinet; the [illegible] of Count Beust from the Premiership [illegible] of Austria, and the harsh tone of the [illegible] Vienna Cabinet's organ, the *Austrian* [illegible] plainly to indicate the accuracy of the latter inference. The wild and [illegible] speculations of the German [illegible] the Austrian Ministerial crisis, and [illegible] of the official organs [illegible] is attempting to counteract the ex[illegible] generated by speculation. One thing is certain [illegible] friendly to the German [illegible] successor, Count Andrassy [illegible] of the Hungarian Cabinet, is [illegible] the friend of France [illegible] Austrian neutrality during the war.

[illegible] emanated from the Liberals [illegible] especially at an amelioration [illegible] in Mecklenburg, where feudal[illegible] so prosperous, that citizenship is [illegible] than serfdom, was also passed [illegible] It was presented in the [illegible] additional article to the empire's [illegible] and provides that each State of [illegible] shall have a representative chamber [illegible] by the people, whose sanction [illegible] necessary in the framing of every [illegible] State, and the establishment of [illegible]

[illegible] reading a stormy scene ensued, [illegible] one of the Deputies, Herr Bebel [illegible] vented his extreme views [illegible] rather disrespectful to the [illegible] and ventured so far as to say that [illegible] Constitutions, that of the Empire [illegible] not worth the paper they [illegible] upheld by the House, [illegible]

[illegible] Herr Lasker, felt it his [illegible] as follows: [illegible] the Commune, as did the [illegible] who places brute force above [illegible] of law, and his perfidious [illegible] reprimanded. But the [illegible] people is too upright and too firm to [illegible] the expectorations of a fan[illegible] has no national representation [illegible] governments."

[illegible] that this vote will have [illegible] effect; for it is not only very [illegible] the Federal Council will reject [illegible] but there are strong reasons to [illegible] the Grand Duke and the privileged [illegible] Mecklenburg, alarmed by this move[illegible] of themselves, bring about a par[illegible] the actual organization of the [illegible]

[illegible] press does not oppose the mea[illegible] criticises its "threatening" [illegible] form, and expresses the [illegible] exterior pressure will be re[illegible] harmony in Mecklenburg [illegible] a more satisfactory state of [illegible] sufficiently indicates that the [illegible] government will advise with that [illegible] and that the legitimate de[illegible] populations of the Duchies will [illegible] in part.

[illegible] GOVERNMENT SCANDAL.

[illegible] Constantinople information, [illegible] subject of daily investigation, [illegible] to prove a second and improved [illegible] systematic extortion and pur[illegible] the American metropolis. All [illegible] a great mind, fall vic[illegible] unlimited confidence vested in [illegible] and other high function[illegible] not so fortunate as to dis[illegible] to bear the disgrace and [illegible] the tolerance, and, possibly, [illegible] of their Chief, has led [illegible] Mahmoud Pacha, the [illegible] Vizier, called to that post [illegible] of Ali, is making [illegible] of his predecessor's policy and [illegible] Pacha, former Minister of [illegible] Secretary of the Sultan, [illegible] Pacha, ex-Minister of War, and [illegible] notables, are now in temporary [illegible]

[illegible] Mahmoud Pacha was, at first, [illegible] popular, but his evident and [illegible] of economy, which proves a [illegible] he helped to work about a [illegible] brought him into public favor; [illegible] at first bitterly opposed to [illegible] people, as now grateful to him for his [illegible] to extirpate a disease which [illegible] gnawed at the heart of the nation [illegible] the government odious, especially [illegible] from the Ottoman [illegible]

[illegible] CONCERT

[illegible] in other arts than the [illegible] several sons [illegible] this quaint old [illegible] plation one, [illegible] distin[illegible] a symphony [illegible] by Maestro [illegible] warmly [illegible] appre[illegible] critics.

[illegible] Library for Chicago.

[illegible] London Daily News:

[illegible] a fortnight ago I proposed [illegible] present a new Free [illegible] to Chicago, to stand there as a [illegible] now, and a keepsake and [illegible] kindness for ever. [illegible] according to [illegible] started, [illegible] I found many male [illegible] in the scheme. Perhaps [illegible] give a brief [illegible] in the first place [illegible] was to be [illegible] parties and pro[illegible] of that committee [illegible] old and new, and in all [illegible] were to go [illegible] heads of col[illegible] authors, pub[illegible] generally. A De[illegible] invited to par[illegible] and [illegible] expenses; and the [illegible] would be sold for like [illegible] work would bear the [illegible] date, 1871; [illegible] of books [illegible] accompany the [illegible] of art might be [illegible] to the days when the Eng[illegible] peoples had one common [illegible] The objections likely to be made

BERLIN.

Prussian Sympathy for Chicago.

German Politics---The Reserve Fund for the Next War.

Shaking up of Feudalism in Mecklenburg---A Tammany Hall in Turkey.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BERLIN, Prussia, Nov. 14.

The fearful disaster which has befallen your opulent and thriving city still continues the object of general attention and hearty sympathy. The telegraphic news of the destruction of the proudest portions of Chicago [illegible] all classes and circles of this capital like a national calamity, and at once [illegible] were taken to practically express the [illegible] participation of the numerous [illegible] in your great sorrow. Up to this day, [illegible] over 40,000 thalers have been [illegible], and more, it is confidently expected, [illegible] yet come in. Mr. Kreisman, United [illegible] Consul, informs us that preparations [illegible] made to give a grand concert in benefit of the Chicago sufferers. To this effect [illegible] of the Royal Opera is secured, and [illegible] are in progress to obtain the [illegible] of the best artists the nation affords. [illegible] detailed accounts of the [illegible] destruction are now reaching all [illegible] of this vast population daily, and [illegible] to awake interest and sympathy. [illegible] of your inhabitants, and the [illegible] energy with which they propose to rebuild, excite wonder and unfeigned [illegible]. News of your present prosperity is looked for with as much avidity as [illegible] reporting the alarming progress of [illegible] preying upon your opulent homes [illegible] horses. [illegible] rapidity with which the [illegible] has also been favorably [illegible] by the Berlin press, and several [illegible] have highly complimented [illegible] Phœnix-like rise from the [illegible].

THE IMPERIAL DIET

[illegible] about, and, from time to [illegible] measures submitted by the [illegible]. Few of these measures, thus [illegible] more than local interest. [illegible] have, is one (recently carried [illegible] majority) regarding the introduction of Prussia's favorite institution [illegible] Empire, viz., a reserve fund of [illegible] of thalers, in bullion, to be used at [illegible] discretion, in the event of [illegible] measure met with considerable [illegible] opposition from the Liberals, [illegible] "infallible" logic of Prince Bismarck [illegible] by facts showing the vast [illegible] derived from the similar Prussian [illegible] at the beginning of the [illegible] secured its passage. This in[illegible] obtained popular favor in [illegible] considering that the dotation [illegible] and army already amount [illegible] that a liberal military [illegible] voted by the Diet; that [illegible] forces amount to over [illegible] well-armed men; that she now [illegible] of France in her possession [illegible] confirmed by government, [illegible] of continued peace were never [illegible] present, an unbiased observer [illegible] why the government [illegible] of much needed capital [illegible] commerce and sink them [illegible]. Indeed, this singular [illegible] political economy compels one [illegible] the government has not firm [illegible] the people, or, that it mistrusts [illegible].

[illegible] OF NEIGHBORING POWERS.

[illegible] visit of the Russian Chancellor [illegible] Berlin Court and Cabinet; the [illegible] of Count Beust from the Premiership [illegible] and the harsh tone of the [illegible] Cabinet's organ, the Austrian [illegible] plainly to indicate the accuracy [illegible] inference. The wild and [illegible] speculations of the German [illegible] Austrian Ministerial crisis, and [illegible] assertions of the official organs [illegible] attempting to counteract the ex[illegible] generated by speculation [illegible]. One thing is certain. [illegible] friendly to the German [illegible] successor, Count Andrassy, [illegible] Hungarian Cabinet, is [illegible] the friend of France, [illegible] Austrian neutrality during [illegible].

[illegible] emanated from the Lib[illegible] specially at an amelioration [illegible] in Mecklenburg, where feudalism [illegible] that citizenship is [illegible] serfdom, was also passed [illegible]. It was presented in the [illegible] additional article to the empire's [illegible] provides that each State of [illegible] shall have a representative chamber [illegible] the people, whose sanction [illegible] necessary in the framing of every [illegible] State, and the establishment of [illegible].

[illegible] reading a stormy scene ensued, [illegible] of the Deputies, Herr Bebel [illegible] vented his extreme views [illegible] rather disrespectful to the an[illegible] and ventured so far as to say that [illegible] constitutions, that of the Realm [illegible] not worth the paper they [illegible]. [illegible] upheld by the House, si[illegible]. [illegible] Herr Lasker, felt it his [illegible] as follows: [illegible] the Commune, as did the [illegible] places brute force above [illegible] law, and his perfidious [illegible] reprimanded. But the [illegible] too upright and too firm to [illegible] expectorations of a fan[illegible] national representation [illegible] governments."

[illegible] that this vote will have [illegible] effect; for it is not only very [illegible] the Federal Council will reject [illegible] there are strong reasons to [illegible] Grand Duke and the privileged [illegible] Mecklenburg, alarmed by this movement [illegible] themselves, bring about a par[illegible] the actual organization of the [illegible].

[illegible] press does not oppose the measure [illegible] criticises its "threatening [illegible] form, and expresses the as[illegible] exterior pressure will be re[illegible] harmony in Mecklenburg [illegible] about a more satisfactory state of [illegible] sufficiently indicates that the [illegible] government will advise with that [illegible], and that the legitimate de[illegible] populations of the Duchies will [illegible] at least in part.

[illegible] GOVERNMENT SCANDAL.

[illegible] Constantinople information, [illegible] subject of daily investigation, [illegible] to prove a second and improved [illegible] systematic extortion and pur[illegible] the American metropolis. Ali [illegible] many a great mind, fell vic[illegible] unlimited confidence rested in [illegible] superior, and other high function[illegible] were not so fortunate as to die [illegible] to bear the disgrace and [illegible] the tolerance, and, possibly, [illegible] of their Chief has led [illegible]. Mahmoud Pacha, the [illegible] Vizier, called to that post [illegible] of Ali, is making [illegible] his predecessor's policy and [illegible] Pacha, former Minister of [illegible], Secretary of the Sultan, [illegible] Pacha, ex-Minister of War, and [illegible] notables, are now in temporary [illegible] trial.

[illegible] Mahmoud Pacha was, at first, [illegible] unpopular, but his evident and [illegible] of economy, which proves a [illegible] has helped to work about a [illegible] which brings him into public favor; [illegible], at first bitterly opposed to [illegible] now grateful to him for his [illegible] to extirpate a disease which [illegible] gnawed at the heart of the nation [illegible] rendered the government odious, es[illegible] remote from the Ottoman [illegible] proper.

[illegible] SUCCESS

[illegible] in other arts than the [illegible] material. Among her several sons [illegible] daughters studying in this quaint old [illegible] of music, letters, and plastics, one, [illegible] has particularly distin[illegible] himself by composing a symphony [illegible] rendered last week by Maestro [illegible] powerful orchestra, was warmly [illegible] by the public and favorably appre[illegible] German and American critics.

A. H. BURGESS.

A New Library for Chicago.

To the London Daily News:

[illegible] fortnight ago I proposed [illegible] should present a new Free [illegible] to Chicago, to remain there as a [illegible] sympathy here, and a keepsake and [illegible] of true brotherly kindness for ever. [illegible] drawn up a scheme according to [illegible] movement could be started, car[illegible] and completed, I found many mis[illegible] as to its scope. Perhaps, [illegible] will permit me to give a brief [illegible]. In the first place, [illegible] aid of certain eminent per[illegible] be solicited. 2. A [illegible] of public men was to be [illegible] from various parties and pro[illegible] in the name of that committee [illegible] books, old and new, and in all [illegible] of literature—were to be so[illegible] from private persons, heads of col[illegible] learned societies, authors, pub[illegible] the public generally. 4. Do[illegible] would be received to pur[illegible] not otherwise obtainable, and [illegible] necessary expenses; and the un[illegible] surplus might be sold for like [illegible]. Every work would bear the [illegible] with memorial date, 1871; [illegible] of all donations of books [illegible] would accompany the [illegible] these works of art might be [illegible] to the days when the Eng[illegible] people had one common [illegible]. The objection likely to be made that the Americans with money of their own, or sent there by us, could with much economy buy English works, is to be met by the consideration that in a library so large the works of living authors, and works over which our publishers have copyright claims in England, will form but a small portion; that in a great national act such as that contemplated, the question of economy or of the conduct of American publishers will not be thought worthy of consideration by the English people; and that the undoubted spontaneous generosity of the English may even recall to the American mind the propriety of doing us justice in this very question. As to the sending a money subscription for a library, it is to be remembered that this gift to Chicago will possess [illegible] charm of a "keepsake," which can never be imp[illegible] on gold or bank notes.

Such is a brief outline of the plan which was submitted to Mr. Hughes, and by him brought before the Anglo-American Association. That society has undertaken to organize a general committee for the direction of the scheme; it has given the use of its offices (No. 1 Adam street, Adelphi,) for the reception of letters; and it has requested me to act as Honorary Secretary. After this statement of the breadth of the project, it is only necessary to add that it is not intended that living authors should give all the books they have written. This would in many cases be too heavy a tax on the patronage of a class who are not always rolling in riches. I believe all our authors will give a volume or two; the rest in that department will be done by our great publishers, several of whom have already promised generous support. Such is the state of matters at present. When the committee is formed, it will, I think, be found to be fairly representative of all parties and professions, and thus of the nation at large, and thus be in a position to ask, with a certainty of success, for the support of the public and the aid of the press. I am, your obedient servant,

A. H. BURGESS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Burglars visited the store of Kenny & Clark, and the residences of J. W. Hervey and James Dimmit, at Griggsville, on the 29th ult., and carried off a large quantity of valuables.

—The Palmyra *Spectator* says the body of Mr. Alfred Dearing, an old and estimable citizen, was brought to Palmyra on the 27th ult. He was on a visit to Clinton, Monroe County, and was kicked by a horse, which broke his leg in three places. Amputation was performed without the aid of an anæsthetic, no such facilities being accessible there, and the result was his death.

—Rushville claims to have the best constructed and most elegant district school house in the State.

—The Rushville *Citizen* says that Mrs. Polly, aged 95 years, died suddenly a few days ago, in that place. She had been indisposed for several days, and on Monday morning arose from her bed, dressed herself, and walked from her bedroom to the sitting-room, when she fell upon the floor and expired immediately.

—The Peoria *Transcript* says that the Rev. H. C. Hovey, of that place, skated a distance of two miles in four minutes, on Saturday last.

—The suit of the Rev. Father O'Connell, of Duluth, against R. E. Odell, to recover money paid by him on a worthless deed for church property, has been settled in favor of the plaintiff.

—Mrs. Mary Jane Leffler, of Danville, attempted to commit suicide on the 30th ult., by taking laudanum, but failed in the attempt.

—Mrs. Virginia Jane Gratiot, an aunt of the Hon. E. B. Washburne, died on the 29th ult.

—Dr. Faith, of Scottville, lost an eye recently by the explosion of powder which some one had put in his pipe.

—The venerable Rev. Albert Hale, of Round Prairie, who was 72 years of age on Thanksgiving Day, was presented by his friends on that day with a purse of $72.

IOWA.

Dubuque has organized a dramatic association.

—The Storm Lake *Pilot* deplores the fact that out of the entire bar of Buena Vista County there is not a married man in the list.

—Almost every town in Iowa has organized a permanent society for the relief of the poor.

—The Bloomfield *Republican* warns all Postmasters of a "woman in black"—a Chicago sufferer of the confidence persuasion—who has power to soften the heart of the most unfeeling individual to the tune of whatever sum she chooses to name. Postmasters are her specialties.

—The Keokuk *Gate City* relates the following strange but sad accident, which occurred at the foundry of C. P. Westcott, of that place, on the 28th ult: "It seems that the men were engaged in taking off a heat, as it is termed, had just filled a large ladle with the molten iron, and were waiting for it to cool somewhat, which is necessary, before pouring it into the molds. It is customary, in order to hasten the cooling process, to drop some pieces of cold iron into the ladle. It happened that the pieces used in this instance had been taken out of the snow, and were, therefore, at the zero temperature. This produced a terrible explosion, throwing the melted iron, to the amount of 125 pounds, with great violence in every direction. One of the men, named Matt. Rogerson, a molder, received a large portion of it on his person, burning him terribly. When his boots were taken off, the red-hot iron ran out of them, as it did also from his pants. The unfortunate sufferer was carried to his residence, where he was cared for by Dr. Safford. It is a noteworthy fact that so severe was the shock to the injured parts, that no pain was experienced."

—The Rev. J. Guernsey, a Congregational clergyman of Dubuque, died in that city on the 2d inst.

WISCONSIN.

A considerable portion of the business part of Baraboo was destroyed by fire on the 3d inst. The total loss is about $25,000.

—A family named Wilcox, in Milwaukee, is sadly afflicted. The father and son have both died of diphtheria, and two children are dangerously ill with the same disease.

—Ripon College has a corps of 12 professors and teachers, and an attendance of students amounting to 440, as shown by the present catalogue.

—A despatch from Janesville says the trial of Dr. Samuel S. Judd, for producing an abortion upon Mary Ann Ward, in January, 1870, causing her death, was commenced on Saturday morning. A great deal of interest is manifested in the case.

—The LaCrosse *Democrat* says the sudden freezing of the river will greatly delay the completing of the temporary railroad bridge across the Mississippi there.

—The stove-factory of Dedolph & Lipke, at New London, was destroyed by fire recently, throwing forty men out of employment.

The Beaver Dam *Citizen* reports that a son of James McFarlin, Deputy County Treasurer, died last Friday night from typhoid fever, and now Mr. McFarlin is taken down with the same disease, with but little hope of recovery.

—The small-pox has broken out in the town of Clauro.

—The Rev. J. Fisher has removed to Whitewater, having accepted a call to the pastorate of the Universalist Church in that city. Mr. Fisher has occupied the pulpit of All Souls', in Janesville, for a number of years.

—The Neillsville *Republican* reports: "The mother of Mrs. John Garbush, of the town of Grant, went out to milk a cow, which was somewhat restive with a stranger. She went up to the cow's head to quiet her. The head was thrown up suddenly, and one horn entered the woman's mouth just back of her upper teeth, and came out through the face near the left eye."

—The Catholic Bishop Henni, at Mineral Point, on the 19th ult., confirmed 225 persons.

INDIANA.

A terrible accident occurred on the Bellefontaine Railroad, about six miles from Indianapolis, on the evening of the 3d inst. Five section hands upon the Bee-Line were returning to Louisville on a hand-car, from a visit to Indianapolis. They were accompanied by Mrs. Thomas O'Connell. About six miles east from there they were met by an incoming freight train, and before they could jump from the hand-car they were struck by the locomotive of the freight train and hurled in every direction. Thos. O'Connell was thrown under the pilot, and literally ground to pieces, hardly a portion of any part of his body being left intact. Three others were thrown into the ditch, including Mrs. O'Connell. The men escaped with slight bruises, but not so with the woman: she had a leg broken, and, it is supposed, is internally injured. Michael Murphy was terribly injured, and probably fatally. He was hurled against the bunter of the engine, and from that to the adjoining bank.

—Will C. Moreau, a grocer of Indianapolis, and Democratic nominee for Congress at the last election, in the Eighth District, has suddenly disappeared, leaving a large number of creditors in the lurch.

MINNESOTA.

Prof. D. M. Farr, an old citizen of Mower County, is reported to have been drowned a few days since, while crossing the Mississippi at LaCrosse.

—The members of the Christian Church of St. Peter have donated the sum of $500 as an endowment fund to the Oskaloosa College, Iowa, for the purpose of establishing a Bible department in said college, for the instruction of both males and females.

—At Mankato, on the 29th ult., the thermometer got down to 29 below zero.

—A man named P. S. Longest killed himself, the other day, with a pen-knife, while going from Faribault to Owatonna. Cause, derangement.

—A poor Swede, named Jens Nelson, in Red Wing, a few days since, rose from his sick bed in the second story of his residence, jumped out of a window, ran to the river, plunged in and was drowned. He was delirious.

—Conductor Howard, recently dismissed in consequence of the racing accident on the St. Paul & Chicago Railroad, has been reinstated.

—The suicide of the boy Hawkins, in Red Wing, by shooting, is said to have been the result of an accusation against him of having committed a theft.

—Mrs. Harvey Bowen, of Pine Island, Goodhue County, has the pleasant prospect of coming into possession of $1,250,000, the division of a great-grandfather's estate, in the Province of Ontario.

—The Chief of Police of Minneapolis was shot, and severely wounded, a few days ago, by an insane man. His insanity was occasioned by the use of opium.

—A correspondent of the St. Cloud *Journal* says there is a reported deficiency of $4,000 in the treasury of Morrison County. A Deputy Treasurer ran the office for several months, which complicates the question of responsibility.

—A mass temperance convention is called at Hastings, December 11, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for the passage of a law similar to the so-called Ohio Liquor law.

KANSAS.

In some of the cuts on the Wathena & Doniphan Railroad, near Petersburgh, veins of chalk have been found.

—A fire at Hiawatha, on the 29th inst., destroyed a large proportion of the stores in that place. Loss, $20,000.

MISSOURI.

The Sængerfest Association at St. Louis are already making preparations for the great German musical event next year. The hall will be erected in January.

THE FAR WEST.

Ex-Governor John Bigler, of California, died in Sacramento November 30, aged 67 years.

—San Francisco had a thunder, lightning, hail, and rain storm on the 26th ult.

—A man named Calkin, who owns a flock of 1,700 sheep at Pacheco, Cal., lost nearly the whole of them recently by a poison which had been prepared for squirrels.

—A silver lodge has been discovered near Astoria, Oregon.

—A despatch from Little Cottonwood, Utah, of the 27th ult., says that the snow is on a level of about six feet deep. The residents of Alta City have to dig themselves in and out of their dwellings. Many of the houses are buried in snow. The storm continues.

—There are 26 blind people in Colorado, 159 in New Mexico, and 2 in Wyoming. There are also 12 lunatics in Colorado, 50 in New Mexico, 2 in Nevada, and none in Wyoming.

—A correspondent of the Pueblo *People* settles the much vexed question, who first proposed the Pacific Railroad? It is scored down to Lilburn W. Boggs, father of Thomas W. Boggs, of Bent County, and who was at one time Governor of Missouri. The article was written in 1845, and the manuscript is yet in existence. His wife is sister to Colonel Albert Boone, and still lives in California.

—Judge Joseph K. Ripley, of Colorado City, has been appointed and commissioned by the Governor District Attorney for the Third Judicial District of Colorado, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Marmaduke Green.

—The Directors of the Kansas Pacific are anxious to have a road into the mining regions of Northern Colorado, and to extend the line to Utah.

RAILROADS.

The track of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad is laid within a mile or two of Jenkin's Mills, Neb.

—It is reported that J. Edgar Thomson will shortly retire from the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Road, and be succeeded by Colonel T. A. Scott, and he succeeded in the Vice Presidency by Colonel A. K. McClure.

—The Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, it is thought, will be completed to Lincoln, Neb., by the first of next July.

—A very important branch or feeder to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, running from Pierce City, in Lawrence County, and through Jasper County to the interior of Southern Kansas, is now being graded, and will soon be completed and in operation.

—The San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad Company have completed the bridge over Russian River, near Healdsburg, and are pushing on to Cloverdale, which point they expect to reach in about three months. The branch for Bloomfield, for which ground is broken about two and a half miles above Petaluma, will be completed at nearly the same time. It is not yet decided at what time work will be commenced below Donahue toward Eagle Point.

—Nebraska City and Brownsville are vieing with each other to ascertain which shall secure what is known as the Iowa & Missouri State Line Railroad.

—The Superior City (Wis.) *Times* says: "We learn from parties who have come in this week from the camps along the railroad, that the engineers have found an excellent and very practicable line of easy grade; and they are making the final location between the State line and the Northern Pacific Junction. The Chief Engineer, J. H. Sargent, Esq., is expected in town this evening, and no doubt will be ready to let contracts on the 4th of December, as advertised in our columns."

PERSONAL.

Ricciotti Garibaldi is to marry Madame George Sand's only daughter, next spring.

—Miss Eleanor Vondy, a young lady in San Francisco, took a little strychnine on the point of a pocket-knife blade, having heard that it would improve the complexion. She died after two hours of intense agony.

—It is stated that Isabella, the ex-Queen of Spain, is about to take up her residence for the winter in Malta.

—Mrs. Patterson, of Troy, New York, who has been an invalid for nearly a quarter of a century, reached her one hundredth birthday on Saturday last.

—General Gorloff, the Russian representative *pro tem.* at Washington, is the author of several works on military tactics. For some time past he has been superintending the manufacture of arms for his government, at Hartford, the Czar having entered into a large contract for weapons with a large firm there.

—The New York *Times* says A. T. Stewart has bought Tweed's "villa" on Washington Heights for something under $200,000—doubtless a good bargain.

—Mr. Ashbury has under way a new yacht, by the builder of the Cambria, which he means, in compliment to his American friends, to name the Columbia. The model is, it is said, a splendid one, and she will be, it is anticipated, one of the fastest cutters afloat. Her proposed dimensions are: Beam, 14 feet 4 inches; length from stem to stern-post, 69 feet; she will draw 10 feet 9 inches of water.

—General Fleury, who was formerly Napoleon's intimate friend, and who at one time held so many sinecures that his annual income exceeded $100,000, all of which he squandered, lives now at Brussels in circumstances bordering upon destitution.

—The daughter of Alfred Dyer, of Portland, Maine, is shortly to be married to a son of Hiram Powers, the sculptor, and will reside in Rome.

—The New York *Sun* says: "Miss Creak (pronounced Cra-ak), the lady to whom General D. E. Sickles was married on Monday in Madrid, is 22 years of age. She was born in Spain, speaks English very imperfectly, and is represented as very beautiful and accomplished, but not wealthy. Her father is Assistant Treasurer of the Province of Andalusia. The family is of Irish descent, has long been settled in Spain, and occupies an enviable social position. Miss Creak was an intimate friend of General Sickles' daughter, and accompanied her as companion in a recent tour in Europe."

—The trial of Mrs. Wharton will soon begin at Annapolis. The indictment has four counts. One charges that she, on the 24th of June, 1871, gave tartar emetic to William Scott Ketchum in lemonade; another, that on the 26th of same month, she gave him tartar emetic in tea, and the other two aver that on the 28th of the same month, on two occasions, she gave him tartar emetic and yellow jasmine mixed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Poughkeepsie landlady is in despair. Her six boarders stow away 250 cakes, ordinary size, every morning.

—Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, stated recently that one-third of all the deaths in New York city were the result, directly or indirectly, of the use of alcohol, and in the last thirty-eight years 190,000 persons in the city have died from its use.

—An unprecedented case of somnambulism occurred a few nights ago in New Haven, the subject being a little child about 3 years old, that went out in a rain-storm twice in a single evening to meet its parents, and was brought back each time and put to bed without being awakened.

—The blonde New York exquisites are starching their hair to make it scrubby, like that of Alexis.

—A Louisiana engineer was acquitted of neglect in running over a man, because "the grass on the track grew so high as to obscure the person."

—E. H. Derby, of Boston, statistician, gives it as his opinion that China and Japan will take from us 50,000 tons, or 100,000,000 lbs. of butter and cheese per annum, whenever we shall be able to deliver it.

—A party of twenty-one men took a squirrel hunt in one day in Geauga County, Ohio, last week, and killed 2,200 squirrels.

—There are already 1,200 miles of ditches and canals for mining purposes in Nevada County, California, and a ditch is about to be constructed to conduct water from the North Yuba, in Sierra County, to the large claims about Manzanita Hill, below San Juan, and to other points on the ridge. The distance is forty miles, and the cost is estimated at between $150,000 and $200,000.

—A Hartford lady screamed a little at the supper table a few evenings ago, when a mouse popped out of a "doughnut" which she was conveying to her mouth, and scampered over her shoulders and neck. The lady was about to oust the mouse out of house and home which it had just eaten itself into.

—On the 14th of September last, Dr. Luther, of Bilk, discovered a new planet. It was equal in brilliancy to a star of the eleventh magnitude. The number of asteroids now known is 117.

—A society has just been formed at Rome for the manufacture of beet root sugar, with a capital of $2,000,000.

—Dr. Burg, in reviewing the statistics of deaths from cholera, finds that out of about 32,000 artisans in copper, brass, and bronze, employed in Paris and other cities during the last outbreak of the cholera, only sixteen deaths resulted from that disease. Another interesting fact bearing on this question is that the city of Rio-Tinto, surrounded as it is by copper mines, has never been visited by that epidemic.

—An eminent physician says that a good coat of gum arabic mucilage applied every night to corns will, in a short time, cause the pests to take their final departure.

—The last ghost story is told in a letter from Owsley County, Kentucky, as follows: "I went to my upper farm to see my tenant, and found him prepared to move. On inquiring the cause, he told me the house was haunted—some persons swept it every night. He moved out and I moved in—in order to dislodge the ghost if possible. The third night, about midnight, the sweeping commenced. I arose from my bed as quick as I could, to get a light, and while I was getting a light the cat attacked the ghost, and a fight commenced. The cat was whipped pretty quick. I ran in with the light and there my eyes met a sight that made my blood run cold in my veins—the largest kind of a rattlesnake, in his coil, twisting and rattling at a fearful rate. He had sixteen rattles and one button."

MRS. SHERMAN.

The Supposed Perpetrator of Four Cold-Blooded Murders—Her Approaching Trial.

One of the most remarkable cases ever put on a criminal docket is about to be tried in New Haven. The accused, a woman, is charged in the indictment with the guilt of four cold-blooded and unnatural murders, while by popular opinion she is guilty of these and seven more. All of her victims, at least all of these eleven, were connected to her by the closest domestic ties, as the list is made up of three husbands, six own children, and two step-children.

The history of the case is briefly as follows: In May last Horatio N. Sherman, a factory hand at Birmingham, Conn., died suddenly, with all the symptoms of arsenical poison. Suspicion naturally rested on his wife, who was known to have recently quarreled with him. The woman, however, bore at the time a good character, having been for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, in good and regular standing. She was 47 years of age, and might be supposed to have enjoyed whatever benefit there is in family affliction, as before she became Mrs. Sherman she had lost two husbands and six children. In 1846 the woman, whose maiden name was Lydia Danbury, married her first husband, a widower of the name of Struck, and bore him seven children. After eighteen years of married life Struck died, after short illness, in 1864. In the two following years six of the seven children, all who lived with her in New Jersey, also died, and were buried in Trinity Cemetery. After the death of her children the widow Struck moved to Stratford, where she became acquainted with and married an elderly gentleman, Hurlburt by name. After a union of fourteen months, Mr. Hurlburt died suddenly, leaving her his entire property, amounting to $10,000. This was in 1868. In the fall of 1870 she once more promised to love, honor, and obey a husband—this time a Mr. Sherman, for whose murder she is now on trial. Sherman, like the former two, was a widower, and had four children. In less than six months after their marriage Frank Sherman, the youngest of the family, died after a day or two of sickness, with violent cramps and vomiting. In less than two months, on New Year's eve, a second child, Ada, 15 years old, beautiful, and a village favorite, died in similar paroxysms. None appeared more deeply affected than the mother, who had devoted herself to the sufferers like a real parent. Suspicion was not even then aroused, but when three months later the husband expired with exactly similar symptoms, and those the symptoms of death by poison, the coincidences being so startling as to compel attention and investigation. A post mortem examination was held and the stomach sent to Prof. Barker, of the Yale Medical Faculty, for chemical analysis. He reported the presence of arsenic in large quantities. The graves of the two children were then secretly opened and the same deadly drug found in their bodies also. This was damning proof enough, but the physicians wished to be doubly assured, and so had the long-covered grave of Hurlburt also opened and his remains examined. The result was the same. There seemed now but one possible conclusion, and the stepmother was arrested.

The indictment has to do with only these four murders, but the probabilities now point to her as the murderess of her first family as well, and if acquitted on the present charge she will undoubtedly be held to answer for the Struck mortality. After the preliminary examination in July she was taken to the county jail in New Haven, where she remains awaiting her trial. Here she has been visited by a large number of persons, and, among others, by a correspondent, who recently had an interview with her.

During the interview he says she seemed perfectly at ease, was fashionably and neatly dressed, carried an elegant gold watch at her waist, and in appearance and conversation impressed me as a lady of culture and refinement. After passing the ordinary preliminary common-places of conversation, I remarked that she must find her present life very monotonous and wearing, and asked if she was well treated.

"Oh, yes," she replied, "I have every liberty given to any of the prisoners."

"I suppose you would like as early a trial as possible?" I continued.

"I should think that the weight of so terrible an accusation would wear upon you."

"It would, indeed, sir, were I not conscious of my own innocence."

"But you must admit that the appearances are at present against you."

"Perhaps so; but (smiling) one mustn't judge by appearances, you know."

"I suppose one of the strong points in the defense is the absence of any apparent cause for the alleged crimes?"

"That will be one argument, no doubt. I don't see why I should have taken any of their lives. I am sure no one can say but what I am an affectionate wife and mother."

The probable line of defence will undoubtedly be a plea of insanity. It is stated that Mr. Watrous, her counsel, intends to admit the facts and the inevitable conclusions therefrom, perhaps going so far as to instruct his client to plead "guilty" at once and then proceed to prove her insanity.

A Woman Suffrager in England.

From Justin McCarthy's London Correspondence in the Newgate Mail.

Mrs. Josephine Butler is one of our heroines here. She is a sort of younger Mrs. Cady Stanton, or a married Phœbe Cozzens. She is attractive in appearance, marvellously gifted with power of tongue, intensely *simpatica* and full of courage. She is probably the foremost representative of woman's cause in England—that is to say the most prominent; for, I think, that socially Mrs. Taylor, wife of P. A. Taylor, the wealthy radical M. P., has probably most influence; and intellectually Miss Aden Taylor (no relative to the former lady) leads the way; Miss Taylor having the advantage of being Stuart Mill's daughter-in-law. But Mrs. Josephine Butler has lately distinguished herself as the leader of the most vehement and powerful organization of women which ever enforced petticoat rule in this country in the agitation against the Contagious Diseases acts. These acts we cannot very well discuss or describe here, but your readers will understand the point of them to be the legal subjection of women who are professionally immoral to periodical examinations in hospitals. A perfect tempest of agitation broke out against the measures. Never since the Thracian women tore Orpheus in pieces was feminine energy more fiercely displayed. It was a grand battle between sentiment and surgery—between the pestle and the petticoat. Need I say that sentiment and the jupon are likely to carry the day? The medical authorities, the scientific men, from Huxley down, are on the one side. Sympathetic Mrs. Butler and the ladies are on the other. Mrs. Butler comes from the North of England, and she thrillingly told the House of Commons Committee that in the North "the spirit of Wat Tyler is still living!" If you remember the exact details of Wat Tyler's history you will see that the allusion was very apt and forcible, although, perhaps, not belonging to the class of historical anecdotes to which ladies in general care to allude. But Mrs. Butler and her allies have rendered it difficult indeed for any candidate, whatever his merits, to have the slightest chance at an English election unless he goes in for a renunciation of the obnoxious acts. I am impartial myself. I don't know anything about the matter. I suppose the ladies must be right, and I dare say Huxley is an ignoramus; and I don't care about all the doctors; and though it strangely happens that the one only woman doctor we have goes, I am told, with Huxley and her profession against her sisters, yet I suppose her defection only arises from the stupefying influences of association with men. But I do admire the spirit, courage, and pertinacity with which Mrs. Butler and the women have worked this business; and I know that when they want votes they must have them. I have only just learned that Mrs. Butler has organized an association of ladies pledged never to receive into their house any profligate man of whatever rank. How very nicely this sounds—if only it could be put into genuine practice. But you know that the ladies of his day all thought Joseph Surface a pattern of morality, and some people thought the same of Tartuffe. There is a great Englishman of to-day concerning whom I have found opinion in private very much divided—six persons maintaining that they know him to be a saint, and half-a-dozen vowing that they could prove him to be a sinner.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

239, 241, 243 & 245

WEST MADISON-ST.,

Has just received, and have now in stock,

60 bales low price twilled and plain Scarlet Flannels.

35 cases brown and bleached Canton Flannels, from 11 1-2c upwards.

20 cases Opera Flannels, all grades.

Also, full lines of Prints, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Denims, Tickings, Stripes, Checks, Repellants, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Table Damasks and Linens, Shawls, Quilts, Batts, Laces and Lace Goods (new styles for Holiday trade), Ladies', Children's and Gents' Gloves and Mittens, Woollen Goods, Wool Yarn and Zephyrs.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S and GENTS' HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR—Having a large stock of, will sell for the next 30 days at low prices, to close.

NOTIONS—THE BEST STOCK IN CHICAGO.

1,000 DOZEN NUBIAS, ASSORTED, FROM $4.00 UPWARDS.

Merchants, in placing their orders, would do well to remember that we have the best assorted stock in this market, and consequently they can depend upon all orders being promptly filled at our usual low prices.

SEWING MACHINES.

Special Notice.

The world-renowned HOWE SEWING MACHINES (*E. Howe, Jr.*), *have again got into good working order, and have ample facilities for supplying these celebrated machines to the trade of the Northwest.* SPECIAL ATTENTION *will be given to our* CHICAGO CITY TRADE, *and we invite every person about to purchase to call and examine the oldest, best and most reliable Sewing Machine extant. Terms as liberal as are known to the Trade.*

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

J. O. BRYANT, Manager.

GENERAL OFFICE—No. 239 South Halsted-st.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—No. 529 Wabash-av.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.

Only Type Casting Machines Running in Chicago.

Great Western Type Foundry,

59 West Randolph-st.,

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Prop'rs.

We have now in operation, day and night, two Type Casting Machines—the only ones running in the city—and are prepared to execute orders promptly. Also, our LEADS, SLUGS, BRASS AND LABOR-SAVING RULE Departments are in successful operation. If you want Printing Machinery or Printing Materials of Any Description, don't fail to give us a call.

CANDIES.

CHRISTMAS CANDLES!

Pounds, half pounds, 4s and 6s, Green, Red, and White.

ARMSTRONG & CO.,

384 State-st.

FURNITURE.

WEBER FURNITURE CO.,

WAREROOMS,

243 and 245 South Clark-st.,

CORNER JACKSON ST.

A large amount of goods arriving daily.

A. A. FARWELL, Agt.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FLORSHEIM'S

Boots & Shoes,

(Formerly 115 Clark-st. and 46 North Clark-st.,) have reopened at

170 West Madison-st. & 471 State-st.,

Where they will be pleased to see all their old customers and many new ones.

STATIONERY.

Smeal, Rebanks & Co.,

STATIONERS,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,

40 E. HARRISON-ST.,

Bet. State-st. and Wabash-av., Chicago.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

CHICAGO BEFORE AND AFTER THE FIRE

The only complete set of negatives of Chicago before the fire in existence. Also, the largest and best assortment of the ruins.

Stereoscopic, Artistic and Cards published, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

P. B. GREENE, Landscape Photographer,

315 West Jackson-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

Of All Sizes.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co,

11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA

Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Organized A. D. 1819.

Losses paid in fifty-two years Over $29,000,000—Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses.

Cash Capital, $3,000,000,

With an ample re-insurance fund after Paying Chicago Losses.

Assets Over $4,500,000!

This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and RENEWING OLD ONES at current rates.

GOODWIN & PASCO, AGENTS,

Office, 585 Wabash-av., 45 South Canal-st., Adjusting Office: 150 Wabash-av.. Up to Saturday, November 18, 1871, 1,291 claims had been paid, amounting to $2,127,000.00.

"The First in the Field."

THE HOME

OF

Columbus, Ohio.

Cash Capital, - -	$500,000.00
Cash assets, Nov. 1, 1871 - - - -	995,479.12
Liabilities, including Chicago losses,	353,479.12

Was the first Company to notify policy holders in Chicago that claims would be paid in full.

The losses of the Company by the Chicago fire are being adjusted and paid as rapidly as possible. Business solicited at fair rates.

Adjusting Office for Chicago,

No. 17 Eldridge-court

Agents of the Company visiting the city are requested to call.

JACOB PEETREY, Gen'l Agent.

Geo. C. Clarke & Co.,

LOCAL AGENTS,

10 Eldridge-court.

Globe Ins. Company,

OF CHICAGO.

ADJUSTING OFFICE,

ROOM 1, NO. 63 CANAL-ST.

H. F. WALKER, President.

OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the policy-holders in this company will be held at the office of James Baxter & Co., 21 South Canal-st., on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., to receive the report of their committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of said company. All policy-holders who wish to co-operate in an effort to secure a larger per cent than now offered are requested to call at the above-named place and register their names and amount of their policies.

R. W. PIKE, Secretary.

NORWICH

Fire Insurance Comp'y.

Parties having claims against the Norwich Fire Insurance Company can have the same adjusted, and such as desire can receive their pro rata share of the assets of said company by applying to the undersigned, who may be found at the office of Higgins, Eswell & Quigg, 379 Wabash-av., up-stairs, for a few days from date hereof.

Dec. 6. J. H. WATTLES, Sec'y.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,

CHICAGO.

All parties that suffered loss and insured in this company are requested to present their proofs of loss as soon as possible. Parties holding policies who did not suffer loss are requested to present the same for cancellation.

JAMES LONG, Receiver.

Room 1, 15 South Canal-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

Four, eight, and twelve-month adjustment certificates. Will pay highest cash price for one or all.

D. K. TENNEY, 454 Wabash-av.

Pacific Insurance Co.,

OF SAN FRANCISCO. We can collect on $50,000 of the policies of this company, a larger per centage than the company offer.

SHUFELDT & BALL, 25 West Madison-st.

HOTELS.

St. James Hotel,

LOCATED

Corner Clark and Polk-sts.

Containing 150 Rooms. The Largest and Best Furnished Hotel in the West.

H. A. LORING, Late Matteson House,

WILLIS HOWE, Late St. James Hotel,

Will be pleased to see their old friends. Ask busses for the NEW ST. JAMES.

Clifton House,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS.

W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

H. F. KITTREDGE.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

Refurnished throughout. Passenger Elevator introduced.

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

(Also of Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.)

DRUGS.

HURLBUT & EDSALL,

Successors to J. H. Reed & Co.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

619 STATE-ST.,

are now prepared to fill all orders, having received since the fire a complete stock of all goods in their line.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

The undersigned are receiving by weekly steamer a full assortment of the most desirable brands of Havana Cigars. Their stock is large and thoroughly assorted, enabling them at all times to fill orders promptly, with the freshest and most desirable goods, and at the lowest prices. Price lists will be forwarded on application. The following brands are among those which they receive regularly:

La Rosa de Santiago,	Partagas,
La Antiguedad,	Cabanas,
Flor del Fumar,	Figaro,
Flor de Lazo,	Rebensia,
C. Gonzales,	Henry Clay,
Aguila de Oro,	Ingenuidad,
Chirrucca,	Intimidad,
Upmann,	Rosalia,
Opoqueva,	La Eseyra,
Aristocrata,	Aguila Universal,
Legitimidad,	Escepcion,
Murias,	Meridiana.

PARK & TILFORD,

921 and 923 Broadway.

New York, Aug. 1 1871.

PAPER.

PAPER.

We have now in stock a full line of "WINNEBAGO MILL"

Express Papers,

Manilla Papers,

Tea Papers,

Wrapping Papers,

Straw Papers,

Straw Board,

WRITING PAPERS.

Note, Letter, Legal, and Cap.

PRINTERS' STOCK.

News, Book, and Tinted Book Papers,

Cardboard,

Note, Letter, and Billheads,

Full line Flat Papers,

Colored Poster and Mediums,

Tissue, Manilla, Colored & White,

Envelopes, Twine, &c.

Bradner, Smith & Co.,

344 and 346 Wabash-av.

CARD.

We take this method of informing our customers and the public that we have retired from the paper business and transferred our stock and good will to Messrs. Bradner, Smith & Co., who will keep a full line of our well-known brands of Paper. We respectfully solicit for them the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past. Our office will be with B. S. & Co. for the present.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

REMOVALS.

CHARLES P. KELLOGG & CO.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our office and manufactory to the Old Stone Church building, corner of Wabash-av. and Washington-sts., where we shall be glad to see our friends and customers.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO.

Dec. 1, 1871.

REMOVAL.

SIMON, MEYER, STRAUSS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS,

AND JOBBERS IN WOOLLENS,

have removed to their NEW BRICK STORE,

172 Michigan-av., bet. Adams and Jackson-sts.

Having had a full force of Cutters employed for the past six weeks, we have now on hand (and are daily receiving from our workmen) a fair assortment of Clothing, all of our manufacture, to which we invite the attention of our friends and the trade generally.

ALLEN & MACKEY

HAVE

REMOVED

TO

THEIR NEW STORE,

Cor. State and Monroe.

Robert T. Lincoln

has removed his Law Office to

16 Congress-st.

BANKING.

BANK NOTICE.

The Commercial National Bank

(National No 713. Established 1865.)

HAS REMOVED

To its centrally located new temporary building on

The Crosby Opera House Lot,

Washington-st., between Dearborn and State-sts., burnt district, a location which it is believed will be equally convenient for customers in all parts of the city, by reason of the street car and omnibus lines centering from all directions.

This institution transacts a regular banking business, buys and sells exchange, makes collections, issues certificates of deposits, discounts commercial paper, advances on convertible collaterals, and accepts deposit accounts from business firms, individuals, corporations, institutions, banks, and bankers of known good standing, and affords patrons liberal facilities and legitimate accommodations, but does not solicit interest bearing accounts.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

H. W. King,	E. F. Pulsi	H. H. Taylor,
Albert Keep,	A. Cowles,	S. W. Rawson,
E. B. Phillips,	H. Z. Culver	P. R. Westfall,
Bacon Wheeler,	N. O. Williams,	W. H. Ferry,
H. T. Eames.		

H. F. EAMES, President.

W. H. FERRY, Vice President.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

GEO L. OTIS, Asst. Cashier.

The Commercial

LOAN COMPANY

Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 113 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.

The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty-years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.

FRED. MEYER, Cashier.

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.

TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kann, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. R. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Cronkhite.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1871.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS,

MASONIC BUILDING,

Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.,

Branch Office, 493 Wabash-av.,

Transact a regular banking business same as State or National Bank.

Also deal in Government Securities, convert the '62 5-20s due Dec. 1.

Draw Cold Bills of Exchange on New York, and Sterling Bills direct on London.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.

SAVINGS BANK.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,

685 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BENJ. LOMBARD, President.

S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY

Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and States, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 2.00
Five copies, one year	7.50
Ten copies, one year	12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.00

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 6.00
Five copies, one year	27.50
Ten copies, one year	50.00

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.50

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS, JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1846.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Rogers' Fine Pleasure Carriages.

Elegant Carriages of every description, in stock and built to order, including SULKEYS, SKELETON and LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS.

FINEST FINISH, NEWEST STYLES, and UNEQUALLED DURABILITY.

Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.

Warerooms, 1009 & 1011 Chestnut-st. Manufactory, Thirteenth and Parrish-sts.

SUCCEEDING

GEO. W. WATSON & CO.

(Retired.)

PHILADELPHIA.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway. Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:12 a m	* 6:57 p m
Fast New York Express	* 9:15 a m	* 7:47 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:50 p m	10:35 a m
At. Ex. (daily) via Air Line	5:20 p m	7:17 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:15 p m	§6:17 a m

‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. § Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 9:30 a m	* 4:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 7:10 p m	* 7:15 a m
Cairo Mail	* 9:30 a m	* 3:50 p m
Cairo Express	† 7:10 p m	* 7:15 a m
Keokuk Passenger	† 7:10 p m	* 7:15 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	* 9:15 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:25 a m	* 7:05 a m
do do do	*12:20 p m	* 9:10 a m
do do do	* 3:10 p m	* 1:35 p m
do do do	* 5:25 p m	* 5:05 p m
do do do	* 6:30 p m	* 7:25 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

DEPOT—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.

TICKET OFFICE—53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	4:10 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Pacific Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10:00 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	†6:30 p m	*4:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. [illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

DEPOT—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts.

Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:00 a m	9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	* 5:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*10:00 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	* 4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 6:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:20 a m
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p m	* 6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:25 a m	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Office at C. C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	3:30 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:45 p m	9:30 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:30 a m	*3:40 p m
Pacific fast line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Pacific night express	‡ 9:45 p m	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	*9:00 p m	*3:30 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	*9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee mail	*8:00 a m	*10:10 a m
Milwaukee express	*9:45 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay express	*10:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay	*9:00 p m	*5:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1872, for supplying ninety-one thousand gallons of the best quality winter-strained, pure Sperm, Colza or Lard oil for the United States Light-House Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had on application to the Light-House Board, to the Light-House Inspector, No. 16 Broadway, New York, the Light-House Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton Square, Boston, and the Light-House Inspector at Detroit, Mich.

JOSEPH HENRY,

Chairman Light-House Board.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

Daily Edition, per year, by MAIL	$12.00
Tri-weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL	6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL	2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL	2.50

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week. Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1871.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The telegraphic statement of the contents of the bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Farwell suggests that the new government buildings may be located on the square now partially occupied by the Post Office building, or on some other, not exceeding two blocks distant. The exact object sought by this language is not apparent. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury recommends the purchase of the whole of the block, now partly owned by the government. In that recommendation the Secretary of the Treasury and the President concur. Why, then, provide by law that some other block, not more than two squares distant, may be selected? This is not a case of the selection of a site for the erection of public buildings, where the government proposes to enter the market and buy land where it is cheapest. It is a proposition by the government to purchase additional land, adjoining that which it already possesses, upon which to erect buildings proportioned to its needs. To obtain this land, the Secretary of the Treasury has applied to the Governor and Legislature of the State for authority to condemn, for public purposes, so much land as may be required, which is the remainder of the block on which the Post Office building stands. The government seeks that block and no other. It seeks it not by private purchase when a sale may be refused or extortionate prices demanded, but under the provisions of law, by which its value can be determined by a jury, and the title be transferred upon payment of the ascertained sum. Under such a proceeding there is no danger of extortion on the one hand, nor of avoiding just compensation on the other. The government will get what it wants and pay the proper price therefor. If Mr. Farwell's bill contemplates a change of site, it must be for the reason that the present one is inaccessible or not central enough, and yet, by providing for a change not more than two blocks distant, it concedes that the present location is not out of the way. In addition to the public reasons we have stated, the propriety of avoiding even an appearance of controversy, or of a real estate speculation, ought to be evident to every person. The government should be left free to make its own selection. There are, moreover, private interests which ought not to be wantonly violated. Many hundreds of thousand dollars have been invested in that neighborhood, because of the location of the national offices, and while, of course, private interests must be always subordinate to public ones, there should be no change in the location of the Custom House and Post Office, unless for good and sufficient reasons. No such reasons have yet been shown.

WHO SHALL PAY FOR THE BOOKS?

We take occasion to reproduce and commend the suggestions of General Julius White, President of the Board of Cook County Commissioners, in his inaugural address on Monday, relative to the abstract of title books which it has been proposed that the county should purchase. Readers of THE TRIBUNE for the past seven or eight weeks have, doubtless, noticed that the county authorities have not lacked for suggestions on this subject, coming from volunteer sources through the public press. Of the methods proposed for solving the difficulties which are supposed to embarrass the transfer of real estate in Chicago, the name has been legion. Perhaps, however, the majority of all the doctors who have panaceas to offer for the case propose that the county shall acquire the abstract books belonging to the three firms in the city who have such to sell.

If it shall be deemed advisable to purchase the abstract books at any price, and if the owners shall consent to sell at a reasonable price, General White recommends that it shall be done in such a manner as practically to throw the cost of the purchase upon those who are benefited by it. To accomplish this, the county, having acquired the books, should establish certain charges for furnishing abstracts, sufficient, at least, to defray the interest upon the bonds which must be issued to make the purchase. It is difficult to see why the rule which the law has always made, of charging to the parties interested in conveyances of real estate the expense of demonstrating title thereto, should be varied now, when the conditions of the case are not essentially changed. "There is, certainly, no equity in requiring a merchant, mechanic, or farmer, who rarely, if ever, has occasion to refer to the records, to pay any part of the expenses of those who have occasion to resort to them daily." If A wishes to make money by transferring a piece of real estate to B, and B wishes to make money by buying it, there is certainly no reason why C should be called on to defray the expenses of the transaction, or of fitting B out with facilities for transferring the property to D. In opposition to this view of the case it may be urged that there are many who wish not to deed their land away in fee simple, but to mortgage it for the purpose of making improvements, and that it will be a drawback to Chicago business if they cannot be assisted to do this by laws simplifying the process of exhibiting titles. We take it that he who wants to build will not allow the fee charged for an abstract to stand in his way now any more than before the fire. It is, as President White says, an open question, whether it would be better for the county to buy these three sets of abstract books, or leave them in the hands of their owners, as they have been heretofore. On this question we are inclined to the former course. But there is no reason why the purchase of the books should entail any tax upon the county at large.

THE CURRENCY.

Of all the questions which it becomes necessary for a public journal to discuss, or public officer to dig into, or a member of Congress to pretend to know something about, the currency question is, perhaps, the most forbidding, and the one requiring the greatest amount of patience and the largest exercise of the reasoning faculty. There is nothing, however, intrinsically mysterious or recondite about it. The phenomena of a bank, a clearing-house, a gold currency, or a paper currency, whether redeemable or irredeemable, are as susceptible of analysis and explanation as those of a retail grocery. The principles governing these various institutions and devices for facilitating the exchange of property and services among men are all within easy reach to those who have the patience to investigate them. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that that officer has given some attention to the fundamental principles of the science with which he has to deal, but not enough to prevent him from falling into several serious errors. With one of these errors, which is hardly excusable in one in his position, we propose to deal.

The Comptroller argues that in any scheme for the restoration of specie payments a discrimination should be made between circulation and deposits so that the former may be redeemed at par in coin, and the latter be left as a matter of private contract between bankers and depositors, to be redeemed or not redeemed, as the parties shall agree among themselves. In announcing this novel idea he states that it does not meet the concurrence of the banks of the large Eastern cities; but he thinks that they are only a small part of the community, and that their views should not be permitted to override so important and beneficial a measure as the one which he proposes. If the Comptroller or some other learned functionary should devise a scheme to thaw out all the canals in the country, leaving the rivers and lakes to which they are tributary frozen up, as a method of keeping navigation open during the winter, there would probably be a similar dissent on the part of shippers and the business community.

The chief, if not the only, reason why a restoration of specie is desirable is that it will restore stability to the business of the country, and remove the element of chance and hap-hazard which is inseparable from a fluctuating currency. The sole function of money, whether it be in the form of coin or paper, or whether it be represented in checks, drafts, bills of exchange, or clearing-house certificates, is to facilitate the exchange of commodities or services, and it is only in the smaller transactions, such as retail trade, and the payment of wages, and the settlement of balances, that either coin or bank notes are ever used. The larger share of the business of this country, and of every civilized country, is transacted by means of these "deposits," whose presence seem to the Comptroller of the Currency so pernicious an obstacle to specie resumption. The deposits of the National Banks on the 2d of October last amounted to over $600,000,000, to meet which they had a reserve of about $190,000,000 of "lawful money." What did these deposits consist of? They consisted of property in transit—of commodities going from the producer to the consumer. This property was represented by bills of exchange, drafts, acceptances, and what not, entered upon bank ledgers, so that the owners of the property, if they chose, could immediately draw the money which it had been sold for, leaving the banks to collect it from those to whom it had been sold. The profits of a bank are derived principally from the use of that excess of deposits which remains in its hands every day, over and above the portion immediately drawn out. The amount of actual money which a bank has is not necessarily the measure of its resources. Arbitrary acts of legislation may compel a bank to keep a certain percentage of its deposits in the form of lawful money. The wisdom of such legislation is more than doubtful, since it necessitates the locking up of capital irrespective of the demand in the community for its use. Mr. Bonamy Price, in his "Principles of Currency," shows that the average amount of money (bank notes and gold) kept by a leading London bank, selected at random from a large number of such institutions, is only 3 per cent of its deposits. The other 97 per cent consists of the written evidences of property passing between buyers and sellers.

To say that it would be of any use to restore specie payments as to circulation, without doing the same for deposits, is quite as absurd as to say that it would be beneficial for navigation to thaw out the small water courses and leave the large ones frozen up. If the object sought to be accomplished is the restoration of stability to business transactions, the end must be sought in the place where the business is, that is in the deposits of the banks. Moreover, it is impossible to restore specie payments as to circulation without at the same time restoring it as to deposits. If Comptroller Hulburd, who has a singular faculty for getting the cart before the horse, will resume specie as to the one, we will guarantee it as to the other, and we do not care how he goes about it.

LIFE INSURANCE.

While the Legislature is considering the general subject of insurance, there is one matter which requires some legislation. The New York Legislature, a year or two ago, amended the law of that State so that when a life insurance company has accepted and received three annual payments of premium from a policy-holder it is forever barred from objecting to paying the whole amount of said policy, because of any real or supposed mis-statement in the representations made by the assured upon which the policy was issued. The justice of this law is obvious. In 90 per cent of all cases of life insurance, the person insured takes out the policy upon the importunate solicitation of the company, through its agent, who is generally a bore of the largest calibre. The application is drawn up by the agent. The blank form is prescribed by the company. The questions are put by the agent and the doctor, who is also a salaried officer of the company, and they write down the answers. The company offers this agent a commission on all the premiums he can get. The agent, therefore, is hired to procure applications which will not be rejected. After having hunted his game down to the point of consenting to take out a policy, his reward depends upon so filling up the blank application that it shall be accepted. The company hires a physician who critically examines the applicant, and certifies to his freedom from lung or other diseases. This certificate is forwarded, the policy is issued, and the premium paid year after year. The company makes no further investigation; it treats the contract as complete. It receives the annual payments, and not until the man is dead does it set up a pretence that there was any omission or suppression of fact in the original application. The company then, perhaps, refuses to pay, because one of the applicant's relatives died of consumption, when the applicant said he did not know what was the cause of the relative's death; or because the applicant himself was consumptive when he said he did not think he was,—in which opinion he was confirmed by the examination of the company's surgeon. The company allege that he was a drunkard, when he said he was not; and so on through the entire catechism. In the meantime the person insured is dead, and his mouth closed to any evidence; the agent who wrote the application may have died, or gone away; the physician may have also departed. The company refuses to pay the widow or the children the money to secure which the husband may have sacrificed many comforts for himself and them. A suit becomes necessary. Here begins an unequal contest. To get counsel, the widow has to assign a large share of the claim. The company uses the money her husband paid on his policy to defeat her. It delays the case, takes it from court to court, and finally, if it cannot force her to take 20 or 30 per cent of the claim, when longer delay is impossible, the whole sum has been exhausted in legal expenses.

The New York law interposes and makes it the duty of the company, before the acceptance of the third annual payment—that is, within two years from the date of the policy—to investigate the facts of the application, or the same shall be considered as no longer open to contradiction. There is no injustice done to the company by this; it simply requires them to do business in a business-like manner, and prevents them from coming in after a man's death, alleging that he and the agent and surgeon of the company had committed a fraud. The time when the company should be precluded from disputing the truth of the statements on which they issued the policy might be limited to the receipt of the second payment of premium; but let the time be one, two, or three years, there should be some limit.

A correspondent writes to us: "Carlyle was right. Why should a great city like Chicago, whose public libraries have always been beneath contempt, make the fire a pretext for sponging a library from British authors? The articles in the daily press upon the subject of a free library, although written with the best intentions, still have a twang of 'Long life to Your Honor!' and 'God bless your Riverence,' whenever, to encourage those who hold back, they praise the 'noble conduct' of such authors as have given. A library is a luxury, and a people in adversity has no right to beg for that which it was unwilling to pay for in prosperity."

The conclusions of our correspondent would be important if his premises were correct. The people of Chicago are not begging, much less sponging, a library from British authors. The movement on the part of these gentlemen was entirely unsolicited. They acted on their own motion, and their action was as generous and grateful as it was unexpected. The gift should be received in the spirit in which it is given. Any other form of acceptance, or any rejection, would be an insult to the donors. Our correspondent is also wrong in the supposition that the British authors are about to send us a library. It is the nucleus of a library only, and, if all the living British authors were to donate copies of their works, a comparatively small shelf would hold them. When these are received, we are still without the library; but we have the opportunity and the inducement for one. For this generous act, long life and God's blessings are at least proper and courteous.

ANDY JOHNSON ON THE SITUATION.

Andy Johnson is at his home in Greenville, Tenn., and may be daily seen in and about a country store kept in that place by his only surviving son. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* recently paid the ex-President a visit and found him pretty much the same sort of a being that he was when President. He has rather a poor opinion of men and things, and expresses his opinions very freely. He thus spoke of President Grant, for whom he has no more love than the law requires:

"Grant," said Mr. Johnson, as he gave the fire a vigorous poke, "Grant is entirely absorbed in self. He is bent on having another term, for he is making a fortune out of his office, and don't want to give it up. About four years more will finish his fortune if it don't the country. He is the first American President who ever tried the experiment of getting rich in office, and he wants to make it a success. It is humiliating to an intense degree to see the highest officer of our government grabbing for riches like a pawnbroker. If the country is to be afflicted with him another four years, it would be well to find out just how much money he wants, and make it up and give it to him. Let him set his figures, and let the people shell out the amount, and, if possible, stop the bribe-taking, gift-taking, office-selling, and horse-speculation propensities of this little whiffit."

The ex-President, when he got off on politics, was equally emphatic. He expressed himself decidedly opposed to the Democracy nominating any Republican for President. He considers such a course as an ignominious surrender. He declared that there never was so great a need of the Democratic party as now, because "the constitution was to be saved." The correspondent thus reports what the ex-President said of Scott and Sumner:

"What do you think of Tom Scott as an available candidate?" I asked.

"I know Tom Scott very well," he replied, "and he is a clever gentleman, but it would be a nice piece of business for the Democracy to take him up. The very idea is supremely ridiculous. I am surprised that a Democratic paper of the standing of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* should even make the suggestion, much less follow it up with feeble arguments, for all arguments in such a cause must be feeble. What is the matter with the *Enquirer*?" he asked, with some impatience, as if it was a new thing that anything should be the matter with that great family journal.

I told him there was no answering that question.

"Well," he continued, "it would be pretty business, after all the fuss and clamor the Democracy has made about rings and monopolies, to take up a notorious ring master and monopolist and run him for President. That would be consistency, indeed!" And Mr. Johnson vigorously thrust the poker in the fire as a sort of an escape-valve for his outraged feelings.

"Have you noticed that the Washington *Patriot* urges Charles Sumner as a suitable man for the Democrats to vote for?" I asked.

"Yes, I saw that, and it is even more absurd than the Tom Scott proposition. The idea of the Democracy supporting Charles Sumner is too utterly preposterous to talk about. What sort of a victory must his election be? A victory for true democratic government!—for State rights? for the constitution? or for what?"

Mr. Johnson paused for an answer, but the magnitude of the subject overwhelmed me, and I did not feel competent to give one.

"No," continued he, "whenever you see the Democracy walking up to the support of Mr. Sumner and his principles, you will see them going to their own funeral."

Ex-Congressman Stokes, recently accused of fraud upon the Treasury was discussed, and Johnson declared him an ignorant, unprincipled man,—who had committed crime in pure ignorance, having possibly never read the constitution or any statute of the United States in his life. Incidentally, he referred to the condition of things in Georgia, Bullock's flight, Tammany robbery, the frauds in the Methodist Book Concern, General Schenck's mining interests, Tennessee bank swindle, and the conclusion was that everything was going wrong. Johnson proposes no remedy, though a blind man can see that, in his opinion, the country cannot be arrested in its downward tendency until it sends to Greenville, and asks Andrew Johnson again to be its Chief Executive.

Among the miscellany of our last Sunday's issue was a piece of doggerel reciting the virtues and recording the melancholy death of a person by the name of "Jack Budge, of the Mud Scow Kate." The "poem" narrated how the hero, Mr. Budge, who was accustomed to

—— mash his dad in the jaw
And slap his mother's snoot,
And if they chinned him back again,
Black both their eyes to boot,

did, upon a certain occasion, save from destruction the mud scow Kate, by seizing the barometer which hung "on the binnacle mast," and holding it upside down so that the mercury could not sink toward the bulb and thus bring on the storm which threatened the celebrated vessel above named. But the effort cost the life of the said Budge, who thereupon went straight to heaven, notwithstanding he was, by the poet's description, what would be called a hardened villain.

This disposition of the aforesaid Budge, together with the miserable slang in which the doggerel is cast, has caused much grief to a subscriber of THE TRIBUNE ("W. J. J."), who sees in it an evidence that his favorite newspaper is getting shaky in its theology. To relieve ourselves of this imputation, we wish to mention that the "poem" appears to have been written as a burlesque upon a style of literature which has become very notorious of late, both in this country and England, and which is known as the "Pike Literature." This style of literature is generally reprobated by pure-minded people for its coarseness as well as its heterodoxy. One piece of this Pike poetry has become so familiar to the reading public that it seemed as if everybody would recognize the story of "Jack Budge" as a very close imitation thereof, intended to bring out its objectionable points, and hold them up to public reprobation. The fact that "W. J. J." does not see the point, shows that he cannot have read "Jim Bludso, of the Prairie Belle."

The beef-packers of this city are very justly complaining of the injurious discrimination now being made against them, in favor of Kansas City, by all the railroads running East from this city, except the Michigan Central, the officers of which refused to join in the arrangement. Packed beef is now being carried from Kansas City, through Chicago, to New York for 70 cents per 100 lbs. Of this amount the roads east of Chicago receive 42 cents, while they charge 65 cents per 100 lbs on all the beef shipped from this city. When it is known that the ordinary profit on the operation of packing in Chicago is barely 10 cents per 100 lbs, it will be easily understood how this unjust discrimination of 23 cents per 100 is operating to the detriment of the business in Chicago to such an extent that while Kansas City has packed 50,000 cattle to date, this season, the beef-packing of Chicago has dwindled down to 15,000 head.

It is understood that a committee has been appointed, from among the leading beef-packers, to personally remonstrate against the further continuance of this enormous difference, which is especially odious just now, that the business of the city has suffered so severely from the recent fire.

The Committee on Municipalities of the Illinois House of Representatives has in charge a bill, introduced on Tuesday, by Mr Phelps, authorizing the city of Chicago to use, for general city purposes, the proceeds of any sale of the lake front property, instead of expending it for suburban parks, as now required by law. The requirement was one of doubtful propriety, even at the time the law was passed; but its unwisdom cannot now—since the city has been laid in ashes—be for a moment questioned. The fact is, Chicago needs just one thing now—money; and, of all things which she does not want, nothing suggests itself as being less in demand than suburban parks. Besides, the restriction now imposed might operate, if not removed, against the consummation of a most desirable bargain, whereby the railroad facilities of the city can be greatly improved. If the committee in question have regard to the nearly unanimous wishes of Chicago business men and tax-payers, they will report back the bill of Mr. Phelps, with a favorable recommendation, at the very earliest opportunity.

It is probable that Congress will follow, with promptness, the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, that all internal taxes be repealed except those on liquors, tobacco, and stamps. Indeed, the repeal would doubtless have been made last winter but for the opposition of the administration, now happily withdrawn. Of these, perhaps the most unreasonable and unjust is that on gas, which subjects every householder in cities where gas is used to a tax of six dollars a year, on the average, for light; this, in addition to the exorbitant rates of the gas manufacturers and the manifold other dues which contribute to make city living, even in a comparatively humble style, so much more expensive than in the country. Not only this, but many branches of business, which have already contributed their quota of the tax on gross receipts, are again taxed, to the extent of hundreds of dollars yearly, on the light which they must necessarily consume. The case of morning newspapers affords a notable example of this hardship. A tax on light is not only a tax on comfort, but on knowledge. It is as much a relic of the middle ages as the old English tax on windows. Moreover, it is conspicuously unequal in its burdens. It has been endured too long already, and should be abolished at the earliest day practicable.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report, devotes considerable space to the Indian question. He favors a continuation of the present policy. The present Indian population of the United States and Territories is about 321,000 of which 75,000 are in Alaska, and 3,663 in Florida, North Carolina, Indiana, Iowa, and Texas. Excluding these in Alaska, and those which have no tribe organizations, the number is 242,371. These Indians are on reservations of land amounting to 228,473 square miles, or 137,346,971 acres. Excluding the 53,476 in the Indian Territory, the remaining Indian population of 172,000 occupy 96,155,785 acres, or 558 acres per capita, of land capable of profitable cultivation. He advises the gathering of the whole 242,371 in the Indian Territory, where the land would equal 180 acres per capita of the population.

During the last year 10,666,792 acres of land were disposed of, of which 1,389,982 acres were sold for cash, and 4,600,326 taken under the Homestead laws. The cash receipts were $2,929,285.

The operations of the Patent Office show an increase of revenue, and make a satisfactory exhibit.

The number of revolutionary pensioners decreased 93 during the year, and of other wars prior to the rebellion 72. The number of pensions granted in the year was 17,060, and 9,351 were dropped, leaving on the rolls 207,495, calling for $22,804,994 annually. The amount paid during the year, including salaries, was $33,077,384; 68,799 claims for pensions are pending, of which 31,945 are from survivors and representatives of soldiers of the war of 1812. The Secretary estimates that these pensions, when granted, will call for in all $18,003,885 during their continuance; $30,480,000 are asked for pensions for the next year.

The reports of the Census Superintendent and of the Commissioner of Education are commended. The Secretary states that he will proceed about January 1 to apportion representation in Congress, unless that body shall in the meantime otherwise provide.

The exhibit of the affairs of the Union Pacific Railway is increasing, and shows the following results:

Subscriptions to capital stock	$36,783,000
Subscriptions paid up	36,762,300
Receipts of all kinds	7,302,053
Cost of road, including fixtures	112,793,618
Total indebtedness	74,853,812
Due the United States	27,236,512

The condition of the Central Pacific Railway is thus stated:

Subscriptions to capital stock	$59,614,000
Subscriptions paid up	51,283,190
Receipts	7,326,327
Expenses	3,745,766
Net earnings	3,580,560
Total indebtedness	71,430,732
Due to the United States	27,855,000

The condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is thus stated:

Stock subscribed	$100,000,000
Stock paid up	2,241,600
Expenses to June 30, 1871	4,826,871
Indebtedness	9,085,764

The Secretary makes a report of the operations of the Hospital for the Insane, the Inebriate Reformatory, Deaf and Dumb Institution, Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, and Jail and Reform School, all in the District of Columbia.

THE RELIEF WORK.

Official Statement of the Relief and Aid Society—Over Fourteen Thousand Families Receiving Aid at the Present Time.

The Relief and Aid Society, through its Division Superintendents, is enabled to lay before the public the following statement, showing the number of families who are daily drawing rations from the Society's stores:

FIRST DISTRICT.	
Number of families aided November 25	3,356
Number of families added during the week ending December 2	986
Total	4,342
Number of families to whom aid was discontinued during the week ending December 2	235
Leaving families aided December 2	4,107
SECOND DISTRICT.	
Number of families aided November 25	2,826
Number of families added during the week ending December 2	335
Total	3,161
Number of families to whom aid was discontinued during the week ending December 2	1,114
Leaving number of families aided December 2	2,047
THIRD DISTRICT.	
Number of families aided November 25	3,491
Number of families added during the week ending December 2	45
Total	3,536
Number of families to whom aid was discontinued during the week ending December 2	602
Leaving number of families aided December 2	2,934
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Number of families aided November 25	2,086
Number of families added during the week ending December 2	144
Total	2,230
Number of families to whom aid was discontinued during the week ending December 2	763
Leaving number of families aided December 2	1,467
FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Number of families aided November 25	2,264
Number of families added during the week ending December 2	988
Total	3,252
Number of families to whom aid was discontinued during the week ending December 2	194
Leaving number of families aided December 2	3,058
SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Number of families aided November 25	306
Number of families added during the week ending December 2	47
Total	353
Number of families to whom aid was discontinued during the week ending December 2	242
Leaving number of families aided December 2	111
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Washington Park barracks	316
Washington street barracks	140
Harrison street and Centre avenue barracks	137
Clybourne avenue barracks	214
Total	807
Grand total	14,532
RECAPITULATION.	
District No. 1	4,107
District No. 2	2,047
District No. 3	2,934
District No. 4	1,467
District No. 5	3,058
District No. 6	111
Barracks	807
Total	14,532
Decrease during the week ending December 2, in number of families aided	589

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Tuesday, December 6.

CITY PROPERTY.

State st, 48 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Oct. 12; consideration, $6,000.

N 1-2 of Lot 6 in Block 2, Bond's Addition on n w 1-4 Sec. 23, 39, 13, being 25x125 ft; dated Oct. 4; consideration, $300.

N 1-2 of Lot 6 in Block 2, Bond's Addition in n w 1-4 Sec. 23, 39, 13, being 25x125 ft; dated Dec. 5; consideration, $250.

Hawthorn av, 100 ft n of Short st, w f, 150x125 ft, dated Nov. 9, 1870, consideration, $3,600.

Canal st, 50 ft n of Mitchell st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 12; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 8 and 9 in Walker's s 1-2 and nw 1-4 of Block 11, in e 1-2 Sec. 31, 39, 14; also Lot 45 in Block 7 in Eberhart and Weage's ne 1-4 of sw 1-4 Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $9,500.

Lots 1 to 8 in E. L. Chapman's subdivision of Lots 25 and 26 in Block 5 of Graves' ne 1-4 of Sec. 24, 39, 13, being on Colfax av, near Thirty-second st, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $30,000.

Hurlbut st, between Linden st and North av, e f, 48x70 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 24 in Wilson resubdivision of Lots 1 to 33 of e 1-2 Block 26, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $2,600.

Sholto st, between Gurley and Polk sts, w f, 25x[illegible] ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $2,500.

Sholto st, between Polk and Gurley sts, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $2,500.

East 37 1/2 ft of Lot 27, in Hamilton's 5 acres, in w 1-2, n e 1-4 Sec. 5, 39, 14, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $800.

West 8 2-3 ft of Lot 27, and e 13 1-3 ft of Lot 26, being 57x100 ft in Hamilton's 5 acres, in w 1-2, n e 1-4 Sec. 5, 39, 14, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $[illegible].

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 1, in Block 25 of Egandale, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $11,500.

Lot 2, in Block 25, of Egandale, except that part conveyed to Park Commissioners, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $14,000.

Lot 3, in Block 25, of Egandale, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 4, in Block 25, of Egandale, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $14,000.

Lot 61, in Larned & Plumb's s e 1-4 of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated April 5; consideration, $300.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 5, of Lots 39 and 61, of Original Town of Brighton, dated Dec 5; consideration, $400.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad was held at Port Huron (Mich.) on the 30th ult. The following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the coming year: Isaac Gale, Bennington; Artemus Thayer, Flint; Edgar White, Port Huron; W. L. Bancroft, Port Huron; W. K. Muir, Hamilton, Ont.; Jos. Price, Hamilton, Ont.; W. F. Drake, New York. The new board elected the following gentlemen as officers: President, W. L. Bancroft; Treasurer, Edgar White; Secretary, E. B. Taylor.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Visit of Inspection to the County Hospital.

Reports of the Warden of the Insane Asylum and County Superintendent of Schools.

Congress Requested to Refund the County War Debt.

Reduction of Salaries of Employes of the County.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Cook County Commissioners, the following members of the Board assembled at the Cook County Hospital, yesterday morning: Commissioners White, Jones, Crawford, Lonergan, Talcott, Roelle, and Herting. On arriving there, General White and the members mentioned were met by the Warden of the hospital, Mr. Reynolds, who inquired how many would be present to dinner, and proffered, cordially, the hospitalities of the hospital.

General White intimated that the Board of Supervisors was out of existence, and that the hour of meeting of the Commissioners was 2 o'clock. He therefore declined the invitation.

REMARKS OF MR. WHITE.

While awaiting the arrival of other members of the board, the Chairman, General White, made a few observations. He said the hospital was built fifteen years ago, when the locality was essentially suburban. The property on which it was built belonged to the city, who leased it to the county, in exchange for the Reform School grounds. The situation of the hospital now, in the centre of the city, was a matter that deserved attentive consideration. It was true that the central position was of great value in cases of emergency, such as accidents, where immediate attention was of the highest importance, and where life was prolonged for some hours in cases where, but for timely assistance, death would follow immediately. But he wished the board to weigh against this the necessity, to many of the patients, of extreme quiet and healthy air. In its present situation the former could not be obtained. A railroad track ran on two sides of it, and perfect quiet could not be obtained under the circumstances. The hospital had room for 175 inmates, and at present contained 165, the male wards being considerably overcrowded.

WARDEN REYNOLDS

pointed out the lack of any provision for insane patients awaiting an examination before the courts. The absence of accommodations for patients suffering from *delirium tremens* also was a serious drawback. Cases of the latter description were coming in as often as once a month, and frequently once every two weeks. There was no accommodation for them, and to place them in wards where other patients were lying was exceedingly detrimental to the latter. Very recently a man had been brought to the hospital, who in some drunken manner had broken his leg. He had been in hospital a few hours only when he had an attack of *delirium tremens*, yelling and shouting in such a way that his removal to an up stair room was necessitated. Here he died. The Board of Supervisors had given him instructions not to admit patients suffering from *delirium tremens*, but in cases like the above he had no choice.

INSPECTION OF THE WARDS.

After a little more conversation as to the capacity of the building and the extent of the ground, the board proceeded to inspect the wards. Everything was in neat order, the floors bright and clean, and the temperature even and pleasant. So far the members of the board appeared to be satisfied, but were very reticent on all other points.

THE PURCHASE OF DRUGS.

While inspecting the dispensary General White propounded some questions to Dr. Emmons, late Chairman of the Hospital Committee of the Board of Supervisors, for the purpose of learning the system of purchasing drugs as practiced in the hospital. The most important facts elicited were that the annual expenditure upon staple and extra drugs was about $4,000. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, though bids were not advertised. Dr. Bluthardt had the contract for some months yet. He was not a wholesale druggist.

NOTHING REMARKABLE.

There was nothing very remarkable about the hospital yesterday, except that there are no lying-in-patients there. Puerperal fever had become so prevalent among the patients of that kind that for several weeks none have been admitted. There were no very startling cases there, except that of one of the nurses, both of whose legs were cut off by a railroad accident. The board having concluded their tour of inspection, once more declined the pressing invitation of Warden Reynolds and returned to the city.

SESSION YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The board came to order at 2 o'clock, President White in the chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns, and Talcott.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The quarterly report of the Warden of the Insane Asylum and Poor House was received. The report showed the following statistics: The whole number of inmates, September 1, 1871, was 511; admitted since, 311; discharged, 300; remaining December 1, 1871, 516; average number of inmates, 654. There had been 34 deaths, and 8 births during the quarter. There were 212 insane patients. The report went on to show the articles manufactured in the institution. During the quarter he had sold and received cash for $309; cash on hand, $44.66. Total amount on hand received this quarter, $353.66. The expenditures had been $184, leaving a balance of $169.66 due the county.

The report was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

BONDS APPROVED.

The bonds of Julian S. Rumsey, County Treasurer, in the sum of $3,000,000, and the same person as Collector, in the sum of $1,500,000, were read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE COUNTY SCHOOL FUND.

The annual report of Albert G. Lane, County Superintendent of Schools, was received. The report showed that all the papers of his office were destroyed. The following are the figures setting forth the financial condition of the county school fund:

To balance county fund on hand, December 13, 1870	$ 184.79
Amount of Auditor's warrant, State school tax	60,617.63
Interest on State school fund	3,675.05
Interest on county school fund	536.08
Amount of fines received	2,564.97
Amount of principal county school fund	1,199.00
Total	$68,677.54
Credit, by deficit of expense account, December 13, 1870	$ 23.05
Amount paid Town Treasurer on distribution	63,260.03
Amount paid my commission on distribution and loans	1,332.89
Principal school fund, loaned per law	1,200.00
Office rent and expenses	311.00
Principal county fund on hand to balance	84.79
Interest on fines	2,171.71
Total and balance	$68,688.54

Attached to the report was an inventory of notes amounting to $3,450, bearing interest at 10 per cent.

The report was referred to the Committee on Education.

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS.

The report of the special committee of the Board of Supervisors on titles and abstracts, published in THE TRIBUNE during the last session of that body, was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS ORDERED PAID.

Two bills of Emanuel Rockey, one of $50 for nine weeks' board, in waiting to prosecute in the case of the People vs. Corbett and White, and the other for $63 for 63 days detention, were, on motion of Commissioner Ashton, paid.

REMISSION OF THE WAR DEBT.

Commissioner Ashton presented a preamble and resolution, the latter as follows:

Resolved, That the County of Cook would most respectfully and earnestly request the Congress of the United States, through patriotic and humane motives, to make an appropriation, at its earliest convenience, refunding to said county the amount of indebtedness so incurred (the war debt), for the purpose of enabling her to restore her public buildings, and save her further records from a like calamity, and thereby at the same time enable her to give employment to her thousands of impoverished mechanics and artisans who have families dependent upon them for support; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of this board is hereby directed to furnish certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and Senators of the State of Illinois, and our immediate representatives in Congress, with the request that they lay the subject before Congress and urge the propriety of such an appropriation.

The resolution was adopted.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES OF COUNTY EMPLOYES.

Commissioner Ashton also offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, By the late disaster the County of Cook has suffered great and heavy losses by the destruction of her public buildings and records, leaving her with finances exhausted, and thousands of her citizens rendered homeless, and compelled to live upon charity, and in no condition to bear the burden of heavy taxation; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Board of Cook County Commissioners, fully recognize the principle "that public offices were not created for individuals," and, therefore, respectfully and earnestly request the Legislature of our State to pass a law, at its next session, fixing the salaries of all offices in Cook County over which they have jurisdiction, at the lowest possible sum consistent with economy and a reasonable compensation for services to be rendered; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of this board be required to furnish copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Governor of the State, and our Senators and Representatives, with the request that they lay the subject before the Legislature of the State and respectfully urge the speedy passage of such a law.

The resolutions were adopted—yeas, 10; nays, 3, as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns, Talcott, and the President.

Nays—Crawford, Harris and Harrison.

JURY FEES.

Commissioner Ashton moved the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the County Treasurer be requested to report to this board, at his earliest convenience, the whole amount paid over for jury fees during the last year.

DESTROYED WAR BONDS.

A communication from the Widows' and Orphans' Assistance Association of Odd Fellows, asking for duplicates of War Bonds, Nos. 101 and [illegible], of $500 each, was received and referred to the [illegible] Committee.

The board then adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day.

Large Fire-Proof Buildings for Cities.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The question, "What is a fire-proof building of sufficient size for the purposes of a great city?" must be at present of great importance to the business people of Chicago.

I think that grave mistakes have been made in most of the cities of this country, in this direction, and that other cities are now in danger at any time of drought and high winds to the same dreadful disaster which has destroyed so large a portion of your beautiful and apparently fire-proof buildings. I also believe that if the business portion of Chicago which has been burned over is rebuilt in the same or nearly the same manner that it was before, the same fate will attend it, even though every dwelling house in the city is made completely fire-proof. It is certain that the manner of building in Paris, France, is vastly more fire-safe than in this country or in England, and that, in consequence, insurance is less, and fires seldom occur. A very common method of erecting buildings in our country is something as follows: A building covering almost all "out doors" is put up in the smallest possible time, and, when ready for occupancy, the owner spreads himself, at the expense of the printer, and we read something in some of the journals of the day: "The magnificent warehouse at the corner of— street was opened for the first time yesterday. It is an ornament, and should be the pride of every citizen. It has a capacity of—(here you may tell the million of tons, &c.)—and from basement to attic it is completely fire-proof!" Such has been a common paragraph of the papers of the United States for the last twenty-five years. Now, so far as I have been able to observe the fate of such structures, nine out of ten of them have, upon taking fire, gone up in clouds of smoke, showers of sparks, and a furnace blaze of fire, resulting in a general tumble-down of the broken iron, stone, brick, mortar, and half-burned timbers. Not a few such have been built and rebuilt, with the same sad results. Mr. Braidwood, late the Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, and who, it is admitted, has had more experience than any person for the past forty years, wrote to the people of London as follows: "But suppose a warehouse equal to twenty such houses, (he has described a dwelling-house of 40,000 cubic feet, with flooring completely open, supported by cast iron pillars, each floor communicating with the others by open staircases and wells). Suppose further that it is half filled with combustible goods, and perhaps the walls and ceilings lined with timber. Now, if a fire takes place from below, the moment it bursts through the upper windows, or sky-lights, the whole becomes an immense blast furnace. The iron is melted, and in a short time the building is in ruins, and it may be the half of the neighborhood destroyed." After several descriptions of fires, where iron, both cast and wrought supports gave way, where walls spread, and thus insured the destruction of so-called fire-proof buildings, he says: "For the reasons above stated, I submit that large buildings containing considerable quantities of combustible goods, with floors of brick arches, supported by iron beams and columns, are not practically fire-proof, and that the only construction which would render large buildings fire-proof, where considerable quantities of combustible goods are deposited, would be groined brick arches, supported by the same material, laid in proper cement." He further says, and it is the most important part of his work upon the subject, and that which the business portion of the people of this city should most heed: "I am fully convinced, from a lengthened experience, that the intensity of a fire, the risk of its ravages extending to adjoining premises, and also the difficulty of extinguishing it, depend on the cubic contents of the building which takes fire; and it appears to me that the amount of loss would be very much reduced if, instead of building immense warehouses, which give the fire a fortified position, warehouses were made of moderate size, with access on two sides at least, completely separated from each other by party walls, and protected by iron doors and windows." In this opinion of Mr. Braidwood I fully concur, and it seems to me that the business people of Chicago will be wise if they "make haste slowly" now about the erection of their great buildings. The history of the great ocean steamships should teach us a lesson upon this subject. Once, open their whole immense length, if they sprung aleak, or took fire, their utter destruction was ensured. Now, divided into sections, they are seldom lost from either of the above causes. I think that the present rough weather if it continues, will be a great blessing to the city. New and superb buildings will be erected, new improvements are about to be introduced into steam fire engines, which will make them under certain conditions, vastly more effective than they are at present, and Chicago will again if not in too great a hurry, be not only one of the most beautiful, but also one of the best and safest cities in the world. JOSEPH BIRD.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Fees and Salaries of County Officers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 5.

The following is an abstract of the fees of county officers fixed by the Senate bill. The figures 1, 2, 3 wherever used mean first, second, or third class. The fees in the smaller or first-class counties are about those allowed by the law of 1845:

A Bill for an Act to reduce the fees of certain County Officers, existing at the time of adoption of the Constitution of 1870, and to fix the fees and compensation of certain County Officers named therein, who have been or may be elected under the provisions of said Constitution, classifying the counties according to population, and fixing a scale of fees for each class for the aforesaid, and to provide for mode of rendering their accounts.

The bill classifies counties, viz: First, containing 20,000; second, over 20,000 and not exceeding 70,000; third, exceeding 70,000.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

Fees, capias, subpena, or other process not herein expressly named—1st class, 35 cents; 2d, 25 cents; 3d, 10 cents. But one subpena to be charged for every four witnesses, unless actually made out on request in writing.

For filing each paper in progress of suit, excepting appeals from Justices of Peace—1, 3 cents; 2, 3 cents; in 3d, all papers in any one suit, in aggregate 25 cents.

Appeal from Justice of Peace's appeal, bond, and supersedeas—1, 50 cents; 2, 33 cents; 3, 15 cents.

Bond for costs, approving and filing sale—1, 10 cents; 2, 6 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Filing and opening each deposition—1, 5 cents; 2, 3 cents; 3, "nothing."

Docketing each suit—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Entering orders, rule, for continuance, default to plead, or any order actually entered—1, 20 cents; 2, 15; 3, 10 cents.

Dedimus to take deposition—1, 50 cents; 2, 33 cents; 3, 15 cents.

Bringing record into court—1, 10 cents; 2, 5 cents; 3, nothing.

Calling and swearing each jury—1, 15 cents; 2, 10 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Swearing witnesses—1 and 2, 5 cents; 3, all in aggregate for 25 cents.

All other oath or affidavit, without seal certificate, or jurat, no fee whatever.

Swearing to affidavit, attaching jurat, and filing—1, 10 cents; 2, 6 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Receiving and entering verdict of jury—1 and 2, 10 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Entering final judgment—1, 25 cents; 2, 20 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Entering decree in chancery, per 100 words—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Indexing each case upon record—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Issuing writ *habeas corpus*, *certiorari procedendo*—1, 40 cents; 2, 30 cents; 3, 15 cents.

Assessing damages on bond, note, or other instrument, report thereof, and filing—1, 30 cents; 2, 15 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Entering special bail—1, 20 cents; 2, 15 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Making list of jurors, grand or petit—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 3 cents.

Swearing constable to take jury—1 and 2, 3 cents; 3, nothing.

Issuing execution—1, 40 cents; 2, 30 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Docketing same—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 3 cents.

Entering Sheriffs' return on same—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 3 cents.

Entering satisfaction judgment—1, 15 cents; 2, 10 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Entering report Arbitrators, Commissioners, or Referees, or any other special entry—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Each cert. and seal, other than on process of court—1, 35 cents; 2, 25 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Attachment or injunction bond—1, 40 cents; 2, 30 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Entering appearance of party or attorney (but once in each case)—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 3 cents.

Attachment for witness—1, 25 cents; 2, 20 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Jury warrant or *venire facias* actually made—1, 30 cents; 2, 25 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Bill of costs on execution and entering same—1, 30 cents; 2, 25 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Copy of same when requested—1, 20 cents; 2, 15 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Complete record of proceedings and judgment for every 100 words—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Copies, bills, answers, declarations, etc.—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Certifying and sealing same—1, 25 cents; 2, 20 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Scire facias or other special writ, etc., 100 words—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Taking depositions—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Acknowledgment of deeds, power attorney—1, 25 cents; 2, 20 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Entry, naturalization and copy thereof—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Taking each recognizance—1, 30 cents; 2, 25 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Arraigning prisoner—1, 25 cents; 2, 20 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Entering judgment of conviction—1, 25 cents; 2, 20 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Copy indictments, each 100 words—1, 15 cents; 2, 10 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Discharge of recognizance—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Filing all papers in cases of naturalization—1, 25 cents; 2, 20 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Recording deed or other instrument, for every 100 words—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents. *Printed portions not to be counted* and no charge allowed for indexing same.

COUNTY CLERK.

Proof of will or testament—1, 35 cents; 2, 25 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Recording last will and testament—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Issuing letters of administration, letters testamentary, with seal, and recording same—1, 75 cents; 2, 50 cents; 3, 25 cents.

Taking bond of execution or administrator—1, 50 cents; 2, 35 cents; 3, 15 cents.

Citation—1, 20 cents; 2, 15 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Filing renunciation of widow, etc.—1, 15 cents; 2, 10 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Proof codicil—1, 40 cents; 2, 35 cents; 3, 15 cents.

Recording same, 100 words—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Ex. and app. sale bill and account, executors and administrators—1, 50 cents; 2, 40 cents; 3, 20 cents.

Entering settlement of executors and administrators, 100 words, figures included—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Copy settlement, 100 words—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Copies, papers, and records, 100 words—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Appraisement bills, sale bills, 100 words—1, 10 cents; 2, 8 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Letters of guardianship—1, 30 cents; 2, 25 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Bond of guardian—1, 25 cents; 2, 20 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Indenture of apprenticeship—1, 50 cents; 2, 40 cents; 3, 25 cents.

License bond for ferry, toll bridge, &c.—1, $1; 2, 75 cents; 3, 25 cents.

Marriage license—1, $1; 2, 75 cents; 3, 50 cents.

Writ *ad quod damnum*—1, 30 cents; 2, 40 cents; 3, 25 cents.

Proof cases of estrays—1, 25 cents; 2, 20 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Keeping account with administrator, etc.—1, $1; 2, 75 cents; 3, 25 cents.

For making transcript of taxable property for Assessor—1, each tract of land, 2 cents; town lots, 1 cent; 2, tract, 1 1-2 cents; lot, 1 cent; 3, tract, 1 cent; lot, 1-2 cent.

Copying Assessor's return on Collector's books and extending valuation—1, tracts of land, 5 cents; lots, 4 cents; 2, 4 and 3 cents; 3, 2 and 1 cents.

Computing and extending school tax on special assessment, on each tract or lot—1 and 2, 1 cent; 3, 1-2 cent.

Examining and correcting Assessor's returns, and making abstracts of same, County Board to allow "right and proper."

Attending session of Supervisors, etc.—1, $3 per day; 2, $2.50 per day; 3, $1 per day.

SHERIFF.

Summons—1, 30 cents; 2, 40 cents; 3, 15 cents.

Chancery summons, writ of injunction, same as above.

Taking special bail—1, 25 cents; 2, 20 cents; 3, 15 cents.

Serving subpena—1, 25 cents; 2, 20 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Advertising property for sale—1, 25 cents; 2, 20 cents; 3, 10 cents.

Mileage—1 and 2, 6 cents per mile each way, 3, 2 cents per mile each way.

Calling jury—1 and 2, 10 cents; 3, 5 cents.

Levying execution, or serving attachment—1 and 2, 50 cents; 3, 25 cents.

Committing each prisoner—1, 35 cents; 2, 30 cents; 3, 20 cents.

Discharging—Same as above.

Attending with prisoner on writ of *habeas corpus*—1, $2 per day; 2, $1.50 per day; 3, $1 per day.

Executing and acknowledging deed on sale of real estate—1, $1; 2, 75 cents; 3, 50 cents.

Certificate of sale with duplicate and filing—1, 50 cents; 2, 40 cents; 3, 30 cents.

Certificate redemption and filing same—1, 50 cents; 2, 40 cents; 3, 30 cents.

Taking all bonds or legal process—1, 50 cents; 2, 40 cents; 3, 30 cents.

Serving capias in criminal cases where offense is infamous—1, $1; 2, 75 cents; 3, 50 cents.

Where offence is not infamous—1, 35 cents; 2, 40 cents; 3, 20 cents.

Convicts to Penitentiary where 1 is conveyed—1, 20 cents per mile; 2 15 cents per mile; 3, 10 cents per mile, going only; where 2 are conveyed, 1, 20 cents for one, 15 cents for second; 2, 15 and 10 cents; 3, 10 and 5 cents.

3 or more—1, 20 cents; 15 and 10 cents for each one above 2. 2, 15 cents; 10 cents; 8 cents; 3, 10 cents; 8 cents; 5 cents.

Attending Supreme Court—1, $4 per day; 2, $3.50 per day; 3, $3 per day.

In addition to above fees, 3 per cent on all sales of real and personal estate.

For all ex-officio services "County Board" allow Sheriff $100 per annum.

CORONER.

Holding inquest $5.

Jury of inquest, $1.

Burial expenses, $10.

When performing duties of Sheriff, the same fees.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

First-class 2 per cent on moneys, county orders, and jury certificates received by them.

Second-class 1 1-2 per cent.

Third-class 1 per cent.

No compensation is allowed for disbursing to successor or any other person or officer.

COUNTY JUDGES.

$4 per day while holding court.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

$4 per day when necessarily employed.

ABELARD AND HELOISE.

Historical Lecture by Dr. John Lord, Delivered on Tuesday Evening at the Union Park Congregational Church.

Dr. John Lord delivered his second lecture in this city, at the Union Park Congregational Church, on Tuesday evening, the subject being the mournful story of the love of Abelard and Heloise. The weather being the most inclement of the season, and the lecture out of the regular course, the audience was not large. The tale itself has been often told, yet rarely in public. But the names of the two unhappy lovers have been the watchwords of true affection in all time and are destined never to be forgotten.

Dr. Lord is not perhaps the one to whom one should be in haste to look for a romance of young passion. He has passed three score, and has about him something of the air of New England asceticism, as known half a century ago. Neither has he the winning tones, nor the polished manner of the great orator. His voice has a nasal quality, not agreeable to the cultivated ear, and his gestures, although sufficiently energetic, are spasmodic and monotonous. It is in fullness of information alone that the lecturer comes up to a high ideal, when treating of historical subjects that border on romance. He has a fitness for such studies, and to them he has given many of the best years of his life. He delivers annually an extended course of historical day lectures in New York city, which are largely patronized by the most cultivated people of the great metropolis. The thoughtful care of the managers of the lecture course had raised the temperature of the auditorium to an agreeable warmth, thus avoiding one cause of distraction. The auditors listened with a quiet and attentive interest, and applauded with considerable emphasis at the close. A prelude upon some theme from a passionate French romance of the middle ages would not have been inappropriate, but the cold, dead pipes of the organ were silent. A few of the more striking bars of Barbara Allen played *lento*, and with a *larghetto* movement, might even have fallen soothingly upon the ears of the sombre audience.

The lecture embodied not only the sad story of forbidden love, but an analysis of the tender passion, slightly dry and anatomical, yet correct and excellent. The speaker said, in introducing his theme: "I aim to the difficult labor of describing a history of Heloise that great sentiment without which few men and women can be happy. It is allied with lower sentiments, yet immortal in its nature, infinite in its capacities, holy in its aims, subtle in its contradictions, and when pure, at once a passion and an inspiration." Socrates told his pupils there were two Venuses, Venus Polyhymnia, and Venus Urania, the one presiding over the spiritual affections, the other over the sensual desires. Dante paid tribute to the purity and nobleness of the purer love. Poets of all ages and times had done likewise. Shakespeare had made his heroes and heroines talk the sentiment in lines of great beauty. Milton, in his "Paradise Regained," [illegible] that consummation follow upon the giving of her full sympathy by woman to man.

But the annals of poetry, even sanctified by Christianity, have never imagined such immortal love as was exemplified in sober prose in the life of Heloise. There was exhibited the contest between the two Venuses named by Socrates. By the French she is placed high among the saints, and by every succeeding century she has been revered. Her birth occurred about the year 1101. It has been supposed that she belonged to the illustrious family of the Montmorenci. Her youth was spent with her uncle, who was a Canon of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, but it is uncertain whether or not he was her father. She was possessed of great natural beauty, which consisted, however, largely in expression rather than in regularity of feature. Her eyes were radiant with genius and with affection. The Church dignitary with whom she lived was proud of her, and sent her to a convent to be educated, as these institutions then being the only places where females could receive the rudiments of learning. The progress made in study there was remarkable. She acquired so excellent a knowledge of Latin that she could speak it as fluently as her native tongue. The course of study completed, she returned to the house of her uncle on an island in the Seine, where rose to heaven the towers of the great cathedral of Notre Dame, and where were the splendid palaces of the King.

Among the priests of that era were found the only educated men—the only true gentlemen of the time. The priests embodied in themselves the only literary excellence of the period, combined with social distinction, learning and culture. They were the most attractive men of the middle ages, of polished manners, witty above all men of their times. Among these persons Heloise was thrown. She found herself, with her fine culture, superior not only to her uncle, but to most of those with whom she was brought in contact. Many of the Church dignitaries were mere pedants and sophists, jealous of their reputations, and possessed of less sterling qualities than she had been taught to expect in them. She liked them not; she pined for deeper sympathy and higher appreciation. Her own fine qualities were not called into exercise. She lived within herself, too conscious, perhaps, of her own superiority. She was admired for her beauty, wit, and learning, but imperfectly comprehended.

Among the visitors who were attracted to the house by the reputation of her beauty and wit came a man 38 years of age, by profession an ecclesiastic—a man with high forehead, fiery eye, majestic air, severe yet elegant dress, aristocratic manners, and by turns affable and haughty. People in the streets were wont to gaze on him as he passed. This ecclesiastic was Peter Abelard, a man of extensive learning, great eloquence, and a prospective brilliant future. He devoted most of his time to dialectics, a branch of learning then held in high repute. He went from convent to convent, then the great logical arenas, confounding his adversaries, and intent rather on confounding others than in disseminating useful knowledge. He added to the taste for metaphysics, the love of poetry, and great skill in versification. His verses were everywhere admired and read. His habits were solitary, and he lived much apart, filled with visions of his own fame. Poetry was his recreation, philosophy his study.

Paris was then as now, the great centre of learning and elegance, and thither Abelard went. He entered the school of Wm. Champeau, and he came soon one of the most prominent scholars. Scholastic information was then imparted by lectures, to which the students listened, and upon the topics suggested, afterward disputed among themselves. By his singular eloquence and acumen, he gained the admiration of the whole school. His master soon became jealous, for Abelard not only dared to dispute with him, but to ask him questions difficult to answer. At this time the young student was only 20. There was trouble in the school. Some sided with the teacher and some with Abelard. He retired to Melun and set up as a lecturer himself. The opposition was great, but the rooms of the young teacher were crowded. He meditated the discomfiture of his old master. Coming back, he established himself just without the gates of Paris, where the Pantheon now stands.

The study of divinity next attracted the attention of the young ecclesiastic. He entered the school of Anselm, but the same troubles followed him. He discovered that the field of divinity was a barren field—a smoke in which not a flame was visible. He set up for a lecturer himself, claiming that all his success came from genius and inspiration, and not from study. The number of his pupils increased to five thousand. Among those of his followers who afterward distinguished themselves, were Pope Innocent III., nineteen Cardinals, and one hundred other ecclesiastical dignitaries. They filled his coffers with gold, and carried his fame to every quarter of the civilized globe.

Such was the man of 38, whom Heloise met at the early age of 18. She was intensely idolatrous of intellectual excellence. They two became violently enamored of each other. In order to carry out his designs more easily, Abelard obtained a residence in the house of the uncle of Heloise, pretending to superintend her education. The Canon was delighted to receive a man whose fame filled the world. The supposed teacher was directed to use blows, if necessary, in imparting instruction. What young woman, constituted like Heloise, could resist the manly charms of such a teacher? The story is as old as the world, and in its beginnings need not be detailed here. There was a mutual infatuation, and a mad passion which made the two lovers forget both fame and duty. The giving of lessons became tedious to the teacher. He could only write songs, and these were all of love. Abelard laid down his weapons here, as Hercules laid down his club at the Court of Omphale. This love should have naturally been followed by marriage, but they could not be. Such raptures as they felt should have been consummated by holy nuptials, and priestly benediction, but the Church and monastic vows intervened. The raptures were natural, irresistible, and entirely compatible with the sentiment of mutual fascination. Without these to a greater or less extent no man may be sure of the fond devotion of women, and no woman can rely on the fidelity of man. You cannot solve the mystery, yet mystery it is. Unhappy are those whose outward circumstances do not invite to matrimonial union. No scandal would now have disgraced the ardent loves of Abelard and Heloise, if their passion could have been sanctified by the sacred ordinance of marriage. With that consummation they might have retained their Eden.

But the philosophic idea that entered into monastic life presented a powerful barrier against the instincts of Nature, and the laws of God. Celibacy opposed the fame and supernal will, and obscured the fame and prospects of Abelard, and consigned him to censure and ignominy. He was supposed to be married to the Church, and he would be unfaithful to his vows should he allow himself to be fettered by connubial ties. Marriage was [illegible]

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Annual Report of the Postmaster General.

Operations of the Department—Recommendations for the Future.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Annual Report of the Postmaster General.

Recommendations of the Department---Recommendations for the Future.

The annual report of Postmaster General Cresswell briefly documental, but we present the portions which possess general interest.

The gross revenues of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were $20,037,-[illegible] the expenditures of all kinds, $24,200,-[illegible] for the year ending June 30, 1870, the ordinary expenditures, including the amount of deficiency supplied as postal receipts from the general treasury for the payment of transportation, were $18,879,277.55; for 1871 (including the amount of deficiency transferred), were $22,-[illegible] an increase of revenue for the year of [illegible] per cent, showing a net increase over the preceding year of $116,401.32. The gross increase of expenditures, for the same period, was $1,320,922.45, or 15 per cent, showing a net increase of expenditures for 1871 over 1870 of $1,204,521.13, or 5.41 per cent more than the increase of revenue for 1871, compared with the increase for 1870, compared with 1869.

The decline in the ordinary revenues, the decrease of $500,000 appropriated for the transportation of free matter and the increased expenditures for subsidies to steamships will appear that the deficiency in the revenue for the present fiscal year will be [illegible] Finally he [illegible] the sacrifice, but not what [illegible] was indignant. And [illegible] and Hoboken did the [illegible] studies of philosophers, a life of conventual devotion [illegible] the world, so thwarted [illegible] up a building of stone and [illegible] appropriately, and [illegible] never brilliant [illegible] intellectual boldness [illegible] students and his [illegible] young ascended his [illegible]

[illegible] of St. Bernard, whose [illegible] and individuals per cent [illegible] Abelard gave up [illegible] charge of the [illegible] whose monks were [illegible] They spent their days in [illegible] to defend with a sword [illegible] even to repose, but [illegible] Therefore, while respect [illegible] and that all succeed [illegible] by pity and sympathy [illegible] to all laws human and [illegible] of love was not yet established [illegible] self-sacrificing [illegible] apparently unknown [illegible] position. She sat [illegible] to permit her to [illegible] even to repose, but [illegible] Abelard [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Silurian Marble.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Nov. 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I notice that my letter in relation to the Silurian marble as a building material recently published in THE TRIBUNE, has already attracted considerable attention, as it could hardly fail to do in a newspaper of the extensive circulation that THE TRIBUNE has; and I have already received letters of inquiry about it, not alone from Chicago, but from other places. I find that some think that I placed the figures too low as to the cost of transportation, more particularly as to the cost of shipment on the lakes. As to that, I do not deem it material; for, if the cost should exceed that of brick, yet, if the city could be built of a material fire-proof, and, at the same time, equal in beauty to the best marble, it would be preferable to all other materials now known. I am satisfied that it can be delivered in Chicago as cheap as brick; and that walls built of it will be preferable, in every point of view, to brick.

My object in writing was not so much to bring it to notice as to cheapness, but that the public of Chicago might know that they had, almost at their own doors, the best rock for building purposes in the world; and that it might be procured without excessive cost. But, admitting that it would cost $64 per cord of 128 cubic feet, which is a fraction less than the cost of an equal number of cubic feet of brick at $10 per M., would the cost be excessive? Let the figures show. We will take for an example a building 50 by 80, six stories high, each story 12 feet, or 72 feet in height. Let the walls be 18 inches thick, as they should be; call one-half the front solid stone-work; allow one-half the side-walls to be charged to the adjoining buildings, as they would be in solid blocks; and we have in the form of silurian marble for the solid walls of a building 50 by 80, six stories high, which, at $64 per cord, would amount to $7,586, as I figure at Chicago, to $5,686. But the laying of this rock would cost less than that of brick, which should be placed to its credit. The rock could be squared of exact thickness for the walls, and in length of 8 feet or upward, as most convenient to handle. It could be so quarried that, for side and back-end walls, no great expense would be required to dress the walls, and those walls could receive their finish directly on the face of the wall,—thus saving the expense of lathing, and, at the same time, saving the use of a combustible material in case of a fire within the building. If to such a building were added iron beams and floors, the floors laid with concrete and double blinds to doors and windows, any fire that could ever occur on the outside of such building could not destroy it, and a fire inside would only burn it to the room in which it originated, like the interior of a furnace. It is an admitted fact that no building can be fire-proof with wooden roofs, floors, and single blinds to the windows; but, even with these defects, if the walls were built of from 16 inches thick of this material, and the wood-work and combustible material should burn out, the walls would remain standing, and thus prove a bulwark against further progress of the fire, all which would have been of the least vital importance to gain in the recent conflagration. Had one single street from the South Branch to the lake shore been built of this material, with the great fire, the fire companies could have worked behind it, and have there stopped the progress of the conflagration. Any building material, which can be procured at any price, that will save the city from another conflagration, will be cheap. It is not the loss of the building alone at such a time, but the greater loss of other property, and the loss of life, and great suffering and misery, which are to be considered in making up the sum total in such a disaster.

S. F. SEXTON, Esq., of this place, has now gone up the river to the quarries, and will bring down some blocks of this marble, and will forward specimens to Chicago to be put in a forward place, where it may be seen by the people who have an interest in rebuilding Chicago in a style that will not only be proof against future conflagrations, but, will, at the same time, make her one of the finest and best built cities in the world. There can be little doubt but that, when it is seen by builders, they will concede that all I have said about it as a building rock is correct, and that this is the material from which the new Chicago should be constructed. Yours truly,

E. S. INGALLS.

Echo of "A Woman's Wail."

PEKIN, Ill., Dec. 4.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your columns of December 2 I have just been reading "A Woman's Wail." I heartily sympathize with the writer, as I have often had the same occasion to be "driven" that is the cause of her indignation. Her ideas of the "providence" in the late fire differ somewhat from mine; yet I have hoped it would cause a reform in dress—at least in church and street attire.

I live many miles from Chicago; yet your city extends an influence here, in regard to fashions, almost as tyrannical as within its own limits (as every city within an hundred miles of Chicago can bear witness); and if seems necessary that the reform should commence there.

The writer says: "If women want to show good sense, why don't they show wisdom with it?"

Why don't they? Because there are none—no, not one—of whom they know it right. It is a fact of derision from the folly-followers. Thousands of sensible ladies are within the sound of my voice (and in this city); but they ought to go.

Will "One of the Unfortunate" look at the style of dress of the greatest women of to-day—those great in intellect, in good sense, in good works, and great in the respect and admiration of intelligent people of the civilized world, and she will see that each one adopts a style of dress to suit his own convenience (and the convenience of every woman—I am not speaking of defects). She will not see frills, or flounces, tedious tricks, or tremendous trails, but a comfortable, convenient dress,—comfortable, because it is not too low at the top; convenient, because it is not too low at the bottom. And who even thinks of sinning at these women.

The "wail" proves that it comes from a woman of good sense, and she has a good deal of "show wisdom with it" as any other woman; but, like myself, she has been too prone to "wait" over the evil. Now, Mr. Editor, I will venture to whisper one word in her ear:

We have been taught that, as distinct individuals, we must answer for our "sins of omission and commission;" disobedience to the laws of of fashion is not mentioned. As it is the duty of each woman to take care of her health (the comfort, does she not sin when she fails to do it? If we wear dresses that disable, and in doing so, injure our health, do we not suffer the penalty? And if, thereby, we hurry ourselves "over the river" before our work (the work laid out by the Master) is half finished, who but our own *sisters* have to account for it? At the last, then, we shall have to be dependent; why not commence to cultivate that excellent trait of character at once? Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you;" and, as you would like some other lady to set an example, by wearing a dress on the street that is not fit for street wear, set she an example yourself, and be ruled by your own sense and wisdom (women have good sense), and the reform is wished, and I will do the same—hoping we may be benefited, if others are not. Yours,

A SYMPATHIZER.

Chicago and the Minnesota Trade.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me to say to the merchants of Chicago, through your valuable paper, that St. Louis is making a desperate effort in this Northwestern trade,—advertising extensively; and sending her men up here, telling the merchants that Chicago is *dead*, that her merchants are going to other cities to do business, and other defamatory assertions, not-to-credit, for making reasons to resort to, and more especially when Chicago is in her deep calamity. But I find little sympathy is given to these parties, who are trying to keep down, instead of helping, a sister city in distress. The St. Louis merchants have been made to sell goods at as reasonable prices, for the past few years, by the Chicago men who have traversed their "hunting grounds," and now *they* think it is a favorable opportunity to revenge themselves at Chicago's expense. The merchants of Chicago would do well to their advertising at home and abroad, that the country dealers may know that they can again supply themselves with all kinds of merchandize in a short time as well as before the fire; that Chicago's merchandize and buildings were burned, *but her men still live and her enterprise is not blotted out.* J. W. BROOKS.

The Globe Insurance Company.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having noticed an advertisement in your paper for some days, reading "Globe Insurance Company, Room 1, No. 63 Canal street," I have been there many times during the past few days, in proper business hours, but have been unable, as yet, to find any representative of the company; and, on inquiring for their office, was directed to a vacant spot in the corner of the room. Now, if this thing is not a hoax, and the Globe Company really means business, will Mr. Walker, President, or Mr. Bulley, or some other man, rise and explain; and, if they have an office or office-hours, let it be known either through THE TRIBUNE or by posting in the room they advertise as their office. By giving these few lines space in your valuable paper, you will greatly oblige one of the UNFORTUNATE.

The Utah Tin Mines.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* does not think much of the wonderful tin mines that we are told are turning up in Utah, for effect in Wall street and in London. How the agony is worked up is thus set forth:

"Well, Professor, how much gold do you find in these specimens?"

"I have analyzed them carefully—some fifty pounds in all, and I am sorry to say—no good."

"Where! you don't say so—not a particle?"

"Absolutely none."

"Ah, I see, it's all silver ore after all. Well, how much silver?"

"Yes, there was silver, but only a trace—perhaps a grain to the ton."

"Confound it, there must be *something* in the ore. It's as heavy as lead."

"There's lead in it."

"Ah! lead; now we're getting down to hardpan. I'll stock it for a lead mine."

"Sorry to say, my dear sir, but the lead is less than an eighth of one per cent."

"Thunder and blazes—what is the stuff anyhow?"

"About ten per cent iron."

(With a desperate laugh)—"Then it shall be an iron mine. It might be worse."

"Not much. No excuse me for speaking the truth. But the sulphur wholly spoils it for working. Your specimens are mostly iron pyrites."

(Cast down but not dismayed)—"Then I'll bring it out as a sulphur mine. Can't beat me, professor.

"A painful duty, but I must tell you that would not pay either. The natural product can be imported cheaper than you can mine it."

(A pause to reflect)—"That is bad, but ha! I have it. It shall be a gold mine after all. Stock company—capital $1,000,000—$500,000 for directors—borrowed specimens to show in New York." (Enterprising actor hides his hot eyes with his hands and rushes wildly into the street.)

A Curious Document—The Contract with La Fayette.

In overhauling the old documents in the Treasury Department recently the following agreement made between our government and the Marquis de la Fayette was brought to light. It is interesting in itself, and as showing how great a mistake was required short contracts, only in our early history:

Agreement of Monsieur de la Fayette.

The desire evinced by the Marquis de la Fayette of serving in the armies of the United States of North America, the interest which he takes in the justice of their cause, and wishing for an opportunity of distinguishing himself in war, and of rendering himself useful to the extent of his ability; but not concealing from himself, that he may be unable to obtain the consent of his family to his serving in foreign countries, or to cross the ocean, unless he shall go there in quality of a General officer. I believe it reasonable before I leave my country, and as a testimony with my power to grant commissions, thus in conferring on him, in the name of the Most Honorable Congress the rank of Major General, for which, I pray, the States will confirm, ratify, and promptly license a commission, for him to expand and hold the rank, from this day on, which belongs to a general officer of the same grade.

His high birth, his connexions, the honorable titles which his family enjoy at this court, his very considerable wealth in this kingdom, his personal merits, his firmness, his disinterestedness, and, above all, his zeal for the liberty of our provinces, have alone induced me to promise him the above rank of Major General, in the name of the United States.

In testimony of which I have signed these presents.

Done at Paris, 7th December, 1776.

SILAS DEANE.

Under the above conditions I offer my services, and promise to take my departure at this time and in the manner which shall appear most suitable to Mr. Deane to serve the United States with all the zeal in my power, without any pay or special allowance, reserving to myself only the liberty of returning to Europe when my family or my king shall recall me.

Done at Paris, 7th December, 1776.

(Signed) LE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Chancellor of the Swiss Exchequer Accused of Fraudulent Practices.

From the Swiss Times.

A case is about to be tried before the Criminal Court of Bern, which excites throughout the country quite as much interest as the revision of the constitution. The prisoner is no less a person than the Federal Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he is charged with having appropriated to his own use a sum of 500,000 francs, the property of the Confederation. M. Eggimann was appointed Caissier Federal some ten years ago, and was always looked upon as being a man of sterling honesty and great ability, and as he was also possessed of considerable private property, he naturally took a very high position in Bern. Unfortunately, some two years ago he became bitten with the mania for speculation, which has been the ruin of so many persons during the last few years, and as he had the whole funds of the Confederation in his hands, while his accounts were only audited every three months, it was only necessary for him to take care that he had the correct amount in the Federal chest when the auditors made their examination. He did not commence operations in his own name, as that would have excited remark, but he joined a firm at Bern, the leading member of which was a M. Muralt, the Alsatian Director of the Banque Commerciale. With the funds provided by Eggimann, this firm catered into a series of the wildest speculations, which finally ended in disaster, with no exception, unsuccessful. Having once, however, begun the desperate game, Eggimann was obliged to continue it, trusting that each fresh venture would enable him to recover what he had lost. Early in the present year the firm, counting upon the continuance of the war, bought up great quantities of corn, but when the time for delivery and payment came they found that they were heavy losers, owing to the price having fallen considerably when the peace was signed. Up to this time Eggimann had been able to replace the sums he had drawn from the Federal chest, principally by accepting bills, which were discounted by Muralt, as Managing Director of the Commercial Bank—the money, after the bills had been presented, being transmitted to Muralt, who then withdrew the bills. This system went on very well so long as Eggimann's credit remained good; but instead of continuing his profits simply and unostentatiously, as the members of the government invariably do in Switzerland, he began to give expensive balls and suppers, had his box at the theatre, took frequent trips to the German baths; and altogether acted as though he were possessed of unlimited resources, instead of the funds provided by Muralt unnaturally, a good deal of comment; and although nothing definite was known, people began to talk of the Federal Treasury with some amount of reserve, one of the unpleasant consequences of which was that the Directors of the Commercial Bank refused to discount his bills any longer, a few days afterward Muralt left Bern, accompanied by the good wishes of all who knew him, but this state of feeling did not last long. The new Managing Director immediately entered on his duties, had the books of the bank carefully examined, and very soon the true state of affairs began to be discovered, though the ingenious manner in which he had managed to confuse the accounts it was some days before the amount of Muralt's defalcations was discovered. When Muralt's conduct became known, Eggimann's position grew very critical, for every one knew that he and Muralt had been engaged in heavy speculations together, and consequently people now began to regard him with grave suspicion. Muralt, after his flight became known the government ordered Eggimann's accounts to be investigated, when a deficiency of over 500,000 francs was discovered. The position of the government was an exceedingly difficult one. The next morning, while the Treasurer was at breakfast, two officers entered his room, and informed him of the charge preferred against him. These attacks were renewed until Price fell from exhaustion and loss of blood, and, as he cried and begged for mercy in a terrible agony, Parker took a fence rail and, uttering a fearful curse, struck his victim, already nearly dead, a blow on the head, felling him to the ground. He never even groaned afterward. All this time Gilmer stood by a willing, if not an active, accomplice. When Price's body was discovered next morning it presented a terrible sight. The flesh was entirely gone from one of the legs, and the bones of the leg were not only broken, but entirely separated. Large shreds of flesh and bloody rags attested the horrible nature of the murder, which created the greatest indignation among the good Quaker people of this county. On the 28th of October William B. Parker was executed on a scaffold erected over the landing of a stairway in the jail building, for his abettors, made a full confession of his guilt, but he stated the dogs were altogether to blame for Price's death. His expression was that "they done it independent," and that he "kept them from eatin' him." The scaffold has been torn down, and the final preparations for the execution of Alfred Gilmer, aged 70 years, who was convicted five weeks ago, were completed today, the gallows upon which William B. Parker, the principal murderer, was executed on the 28th of October, was again erected over the landing of the stairway within the jail building, and the same hangman's halter hung dangling over the fatal trap. A crowd of curious observers had assembled to witness the awful tragedy, and the condemned man had resigned himself to spiritual devotion, pleading for mercy to the awful tribunal which all must appear before. Reporters of the press were present to note the last scenes and incidents of the tragedy which would make the second execution. Then the footbridge and they were at once arrested and imprisoned, and the evidence that was afterward adduced, both before the examining magistrate and the final trial, disclosed a most diabolical and horrible deed. It appears that while the murdered man, was accused by Parker with having burned his barn, and, satisfied in his own mind of Price's guilt, he proceeded to take the law into his own hands and execute summary vengeance. Having first obtained a supply of whiskey, with which to render his force of assistants more potent, he pressed into his service Alfred Gilmer as his accomplice, and, after stating to him his purpose, he called to their mutual aid some half dozen ferocious-looking bloodhounds.

It was toward the hour of midnight when Parker and Gilmer with the pack of hounds went to the cabin occupied by Price. The murderers took poor Price out in the cold wintry night and dragged him some distance to a fence corner. Here Parker began his fiendish work. The dogs, already savage with hunger, smang repeatedly upon their victim before he was surrendered to their brutal attacks. Then Parker let Price go and set the dogs upon him. The poor wretch ran, but soon the hounds were upon him, their teeth buried in his flesh, and this was repeated until his arms and body were torn and bleeding in a fearful manner. Then the latter would recall the dogs, rendered bloodthirsty, and again set them upon the unfortunate man. These attacks were renewed until Price fell from exhaustion and loss of blood, and, as he cried and begged for mercy in a terrible agony, Parker took a fence rail and, uttering a fearful curse, struck his victim, already nearly dead, a blow on the head, felling him to the ground. He never even groaned afterward. All this time Gilmer stood by a willing, if not an active, accomplice. When Price's body was discovered next morning it presented a terrible sight. The flesh was entirely gone from one of the legs, and the bones of the leg were not only broken, but entirely separated. Large shreds of flesh and bloody rags attested the horrible nature of the murder, which created the greatest indignation among the good Quaker people of this county. On the 28th of October William B. Parker was executed on a scaffold erected over the landing of a stairway in the jail building, for his abettors, made a full confession of his guilt, but he stated the dogs were altogether to blame for Price's death. His expression was that "they done it independent," and that he "kept them from eatin' him." The scaffold has been torn down, and the final preparations for the execution of Alfred Gilmer, aged 70 years, who was convicted five weeks ago, were completed today, the gallows upon which William B. Parker, the principal murderer, was executed on the 28th of October, was again erected over the landing of the stairway within the jail building, and the same hangman's halter hung dangling over the fatal trap. A crowd of curious observers had assembled to witness the awful tragedy, and the condemned man had resigned himself to spiritual devotion, pleading for mercy to the awful tribunal which all must appear before. Reporters of the press were present to note the last scenes and incidents of the tragedy which would make the second execution. Then the footbridge and they were at once arrested and imprisoned, and the evidence that was afterward adduced, both before the examining magistrate and the final trial, disclosed a most diabolical and horrible deed. It appears that while the murdered man, was accused by Parker with having burned his barn, and, satisfied in his own mind of Price's guilt, he proceeded to take the law into his own hands and execute summary vengeance. Having first obtained a supply of whiskey, with which to render his force of assistants more potent, he pressed into his service Alfred Gilmer as his accomplice, and, after stating to him his purpose, he called to their mutual aid some half dozen ferocious-looking bloodhounds.

Sheriff nervously awaited the hour to carry out the dread fiat of the law. Even a guard was summoned to keep order among the boisterous crowd without, while the solemn and terrible ceremony of death was being performed within. Such was the proximity of the criminal to death when it was announced that a further respite of two weeks had just arrived by special messenger from the Governor of the State, and Alfred Gilmer was again rescued from the gallows.

The Sheriff, relieved from the execution of so terrible a duty, informed the condemned man, who shed tears and fervently thanked the Almighty for the extension of mercy. It is now believed that, owing to the extreme age of Gilmer, his sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Dr. Norman Macleod on Her Majesty's Health.

GLASGOW (Nov. 17) Despatch to the *London News*.

This afternoon, after the ceremony of cutting the first sod of the ground on which the Barony Lunatic Asylum at Lenzie, near Kilsagna, is to be built, the health of the Queen was proposed, and enthusiastically responded to. In proposing "The other members of [the Royal Family," the Chairman (Mr. Menzies) requested that the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, Queen's Chaplain, to reply to the toast, and to give them some information about the state of Her Majesty's health. The reverend gentleman, in respondmg, said: "I had no intention whatever of making any remarks about Her Majesty. I think this is the first time I have done it in public; but as the Chairman has called upon me so pointedly to confirm his statements, I beg, having just returned from Balmoral, to say that I am very glad to unite with my friends here in drinking to the health of the royal family; but I trust Providence has given me such an amount of common sense as not to presume to return thanks for them. As you have alluded to the Queen's health in connection with some information I have given you, I beg to say this, and to say it emphatically, that what is meant by Her Majesty's having been morally or mentally incapacitated for any work I leave to Mr. Disraeli to explain, for I cannot comprehend it. I have had the honor, in the providence of God, of ministering to Her Majesty, in public and private, for the last thirteen or fourteen years; I have seen her in every variety of circumstance, from the highest prosperity and happiness which any married woman, not by speak a Queen, could enjoy, and also in the depth of her distress, I declare most solemnly, I have never, in the greatest privacy and in the most intimate communion that a subject or a clergyman can have, heard one word uttered, or one sentiment expressed, which did not redound to the dignity of Majesty, both as Queen and as a woman; I have never seen the remotest trace of any moral or mental weakness, but I have seen in every instance, and at the last moment, remarkable evidence of moral and mental strength and capacity. I am very glad to say that from the severest attack of neuralgia and rheumatic gout (which has so affected her hands that for a time she was utterly unable even to sign her name) she has completely recovered. I have never seen her in better spirits and stronger in mind than she is at present. At the same time I can fear from saying that she has recovered her strength so as to be able to do more than she is doing. Indeed, I am certain; that the Queen has done all that her nervous energy permitted her to do; for I know that she has sometimes suffered more than those around her imagined. A secretary declined to allow it to be published, stating that it was only right that high official of the government who, through illness, was prevented from attending to business, should be allowed to furnish it; he said that, if not withheld, "it would exercise a most disastrous influence upon the country at the election."

This is quite specific and quite disgraceful. It points too clearly to the identity of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary for the Home Department. Let them speak for themselves.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Dr. Norman Macleod on Her Majesty's Health.

GLASGOW (Nov. 17) Despatch to the *London News*.

This afternoon, after the ceremony of cutting the first sod of the ground on which the Barony Lunatic Asylum at Lenzie, near Kilsagna, is to be built, the health of the Queen was proposed, and enthusiastically responded to. In proposing "The other members of [the Royal Family," the Chairman (Mr. Menzies) requested that the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, Queen's Chaplain, to reply to the toast, and to give them some information about the state of Her Majesty's health. The reverend gentleman, in respondmg, said: "I had no intention whatever of making any remarks about Her Majesty. I think this is the first time I have done it in public; but as the Chairman has called upon me so pointedly to confirm his statements, I beg, having just returned from Balmoral, to say that I am very glad to unite with my friends here in drinking to the health of the royal family; but I trust Providence has given me such an amount of common sense as not to presume to return thanks for them. As you have alluded to the Queen's health in connection with some information I have given you, I beg to say this, and to say it emphatically, that what is meant by Her Majesty's having been morally or mentally incapacitated for any work I leave to Mr. Disraeli to explain, for I cannot comprehend it. I have had the honor, in the providence of God, of ministering to Her Majesty, in public and private, for the last thirteen or fourteen years; I have seen her in every variety of circumstance, from the highest prosperity and happiness which any married woman, not by speak a Queen, could enjoy, and also in the depth of her distress, I declare most solemnly, I have never, in the greatest privacy and in the most intimate communion that a subject or a clergyman can have, heard one word uttered, or one sentiment expressed, which did not redound to the dignity of Majesty, both as Queen and as a woman; I have never seen the remotest trace of any moral or mental weakness, but I have seen in every instance, and at the last moment, remarkable evidence of moral and mental strength and capacity. I am very glad to say that from the severest attack of neuralgia and rheumatic gout (which has so affected her hands that for a time she was utterly unable even to sign her name) she has completely recovered. I have never seen her in better spirits and stronger in mind than she is at present. At the same time I can fear from saying that she has recovered her strength so as to be able to do more than she is doing. Indeed, I am certain; that the Queen has done all that her nervous energy permitted her to do; for I know that she has sometimes suffered more than those around her imagined. A secretary declined to allow it to be published, stating that it was only right that high official of the government who, through illness, was prevented from attending to business, should be allowed to furnish it; he said that, if not withheld, "it would exercise a most disastrous influence upon the country at the election."

This is quite specific and quite disgraceful. It points too clearly to the identity of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary for the Home Department. Let them speak for themselves.

COUNT BEUST.

The Austrian Diplomatist on His Recent Resignation, and His Policy in the Past.

Count Beust sent a circular, in French, on the 10th inst., to the representatives of Austria abroad, announcing his retirement from office. In this circular he says that the Emperor had relieved him of the functions in the most gracious manner, and appointed him Ambassador to London; that the causes of his resignation are of a purely personal character, in no way connected with either the home or foreign policy of the monarchy. Called to power on the morrow of a catastrophe which had imperilled the existence of the empire, Count Beust says he hastened to draw up a ministerial scheme based on the act of the 1st of November, 1865, the programme by means of which he hoped to triumph over the difficulties, home and foreign, which the pessimism at that time prevailing among all classes of the population had represented as insurmountable. He has remained faithful to that programme; the fixing of peace which he displayed without prejudice and without secret rancor, after the unfortunate battle of Sadowa, he has firmly held on high without fear and without reproach, and that flag was the protection of Austria amid the vicissitudes of a gigantic struggle for the life of the forces, and disturbed the basis of the European equilibrium. "The honor of the monarchy confided to my care," adds the circular, "has remained safe in my hands; even my adversaries render me that justice. Reconciled with our nearest neighbors, yesterday our enemies, to-day our friends, we are at peace with all the world, and our voice is listened to with respect in the deliberations of Europe. . . . We have been able to devote ourselves with entire confidence to the development of the immense resources wi h which Providence has endowed this country, and unexampled prosperity has been the result of our efforts. Upon the basis of the arrangement concluded under my auspices with Hungary, we have at the same time been able to reform and completeo our fundamental laws; we have been able to place in conformity with the exigencies of our own day the ties that unite our old monarchy with the various nationalities, which more than ever feel that their strength is in their union. However imperfect, like every human work, may be the constitution which unites us, it has just displayed its salutary and vivifying force in a crisis which we have recently passed through successfully. I can, therefore, leave with a clear conscience to my successor the results of a policy, at once conciliatory and just, which the Emperor had entrusted me with, and which was unanimously approved by the delegates of his people in their session. The task of my successor will be easier than mine. He finds the path not only opened, but smoothed, and if he but follow it, obeying the recommendations of our gracious master, he will one day quit the helm of affairs with the same satisfaction that I experience at this moment, when the grace of His Majesty permits me to rest from my efforts, and give to my health the care it claims, seriously impaired, as it is, by the petty struggles and the heavy responsibilities which have incessantly rested upon me during the past five years."

The Cherokee Pension Frauds.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

The attention of the country has been very unpleasantly called, in a number of instances, to Senator Harlan, of Iowa, a gentleman of whom to think well would cause us the liveliest feelings of satisfaction. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, for a period of years, has published the gravest charges against him, affecting his political and moral integrity, based generally upon his official conduct while acting as Secretary of the Interior. Senator Harlan has often found himself in a position where he owed it to himself, as well as to the Senate of the United States of which he is now a member, to demand a prompt and full investigation of all these matters, that if innocent he might be relieved of all suspicion, and if guilty the Senate might purge itself of so unworthy a member. Instead of this, Mr. Harlan has very quietly sat in his seat, allowing the slanderous charges to accumulate daily, and permitting many good people all over the country, who had been his warm personal friends, to be alienated from him, and to hope for his defeat by the Iowa Legislature whenever it should have an opportunity to elect his successor. The *Gazette* returns to the attack, yesterday, accompanying its new thrust with a statement which we have no hesitancy in saying demands of the Senate immediate notice, as soon as the body convenes next month. Many a less grave statement has been made the basis for a Congressional inquisition, and in the present temper of the people such statements as these will not be forgotten in a trice. The present charge against Senator Harlan is of some irregularity as Secretary of the Interior with reference to the Pension Bureau being grounded upon an order of the Secretary's, said to be in existence in the department, and of which the original has been printed. With reference to this order the *Gazette's* Washington correspondent says:

One word in reference to the character of the order as a forgery by the declaration of Harlan, being in possession. An Assistant Secretary, being applied to for a copy of such a card could not, on any account, be furnished, resigning as a forgery. A Secretary declined to allow it to be published, stating that it was only right that high official of the government who, through illness, was prevented from attending to business, should be allowed to furnish it; he said that, if not withheld, "it would exercise a most disastrous influence upon the country at the election."

This is quite specific and quite disgraceful. It points too clearly to the identity of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary for the Home Department. Let them speak for themselves.

A PERILOUS TRADE.

How They Break Horses in Texas.

Those who have never visited the regions where wild horses are caught or reared have but little idea how the untamed steed of the prairie is rendered tractable and useful. At the present day in Texas the herds of mustangs that formerly ranged over its vast prairies have become almost extinct in the settled portions, and confine themselves to the extreme western counties. In their place are horses mostly crossed with American stock, which are in a state of semi-wildness—that is, they roam at will until certain seasons of the year, when all such as can be caught are driven in herds to huge pens constructed for the purpose, to be branded and marked, after which most of them are let loose to roam at will again.

Where, however, a portion of a herd desires to break any of his young horses, he proceeds in this wise: The first movement is to lasso the horse selected, by the head and throw him to the ground. He then takes on a kind of a halter, called a "hoss," is put on his head, both to serve as a bridle and to take the animal by it, being more effectual than a halter or bridle in checking his frantic efforts to liberate himself. He is either tied up closely all night or watched at the owner's. The next morning the sport begins.

All horse or stock-raisers have one or more vaqueros, whom they employ for the special purpose of breaking wild and vicious or half-factory horses. These go out, followed by all the members of the family, and proceed to overhaul their stock and see what is needful to be done. Here is a bronco that has never been ridden, and he is driven into a corral, or pen, and the lasso is thrown over his head, and he is choked down until he is thrown to the ground. Then the vaquero, with a few expressions, only the daughters of the nobility are received, which also confer the right to become teachers upon their pupils. These schools find their most beneficial influence in the distant provinces, where they serve as centres of civilization, spreading their influence to the little towns and parishes and villages about them. All these establishments are supported at the expense of the Crown, are under the patronage of the Empress or of the Grand Duchess, and form a special branch of the administration. The principal and subordinate teachers are in the service of the State, receive a certain rank accordingly and a graduated scale of salary, and on resigning have a right to a pension. Places in them are very much sought after; they are generally given to the widows of generals or persons known to the imperial family. The functions of the *gouvernantes* are a degree lower in the social scale, just as their pupils are recruited from all classes without exception. Persons who have received their education in private schools and who wish to become teachers must pass a thorough examination.

It would seem sometimes that a correspondent, that Russian women might be satisfied with the facilities which the State offers for their education, and they do not; they are not contented with secondary education, they wish to be admitted to the advantages of the highest instruction, and to have a university. There was a time when they were admitted to the university courses, and they entered in considerable numbers. But then came the student troubles, in which they took too prominent a part, and the university doors were closed upon them. One of the girls mounted a bundle of sticks in the midst of a crowd of students and addressed to them a violent harangue against the authorities. Since then they have never succeeded in forcing open the doors of the sanctuary, and all they have been able to obtain has been a series of university lectures which some of the professors have consented to deliver to them, and this only on conditions that the course should be denominated public and opened to both sexes. By a strange contradiction it was decided that female students should

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASONIC RELIEF.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Of the State of Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY.

SIR KNIGHTS: At the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, the undersigned were appointed a committee to receive and disburse such funds as may be contributed for the relief of sufferers by the late fire in the City of Chicago, and to call upon the Commanderies of Knights, or their families, by the late fire. The Commanders of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Chicago; Damascus Commandery No. 2, Joliet; Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery No. 3, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 4, Peoria; Chicago Commandery No. 5, Chicago; Temple Commandery No. 6, Bloomington; Oriental Commandery No. 7, Quincy; Palestine Commandery No. 8, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 9, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 10, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 11, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 12, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 13, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 14, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 15, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 16, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 17, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 18, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 19, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 20, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 21, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 22, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 23, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 24, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 25, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 26, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 27, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 28, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 29, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 30, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 31, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 32, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 33, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 34, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 35, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 36, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 37, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 38, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 39, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 40, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 41, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 42, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 43, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 44, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 45, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 46, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 47, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 48, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 49, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 50, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 51, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 52, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 53, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 54, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 55, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 56, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 57, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 58, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 59, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 60, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 61, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 62, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 63, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 64, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 65, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 66, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 67, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 68, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 69, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 70, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 71, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 72, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 73, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 74, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 75, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 76, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 77, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 78, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 79, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 80, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 81, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 82, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 83, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 84, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 85, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 86, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 87, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 88, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 89, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 90, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 91, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 92, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 93, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 94, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 95, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 96, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 97, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 98, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 99, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 100, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 101, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 102, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 103, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 104, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 105, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 106, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 107, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 108, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 109, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 110, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 111, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 112, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 113, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 114, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 115, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 116, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 117, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 118, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 119, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 120, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 121, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 122, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 123, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 124, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 125, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 126, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 127, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 128, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 129, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 130, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 131, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 132, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 133, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 134, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 135, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 136, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 137, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 138, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 139, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 140, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 141, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 142, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 143, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 144, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 145, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 146, Rockford; Joliet Commandery No. 147, Joliet; Galesburg Commandery No. 148, Galesburg; Peoria Commandery No. 149, Peoria; Bloomington Commandery No. 150, Bloomington; Quincy Commandery No. 151, Quincy; Rockford Commandery No. 152, Rockford; Freeport Commandery No. 153, Freeport; Rockford Commandery No. 154,